

COUNTWAY LIBRARY

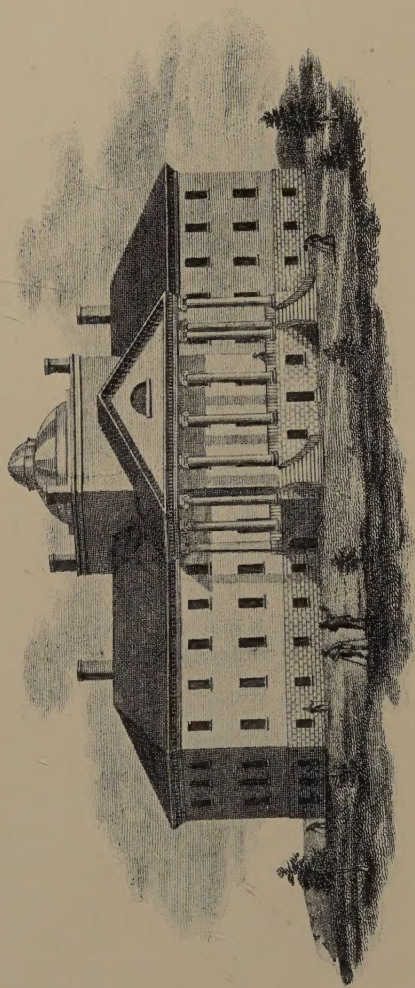


HC 18KU 2

Frederic Dean.

311 Beacon St.

Jan. 1930



BULFINCH BUILDING, 1821

HISTORY
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL

JUNE, 1872, TO DECEMBER, 1900

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY
IN THE
FRANCIS A. COUNTWAY
LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

By

GRACE WHITING MYERS

Librarian Emeritus, Massachusetts General Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts

Griffith-Stillings Press
Boston, Mass.

PREFACE

As the writer of the following pages, I have been more and more impressed as the work has grown, first by my own boldness in attempting the task, and secondly by the confidence shown in me by the Trustees in allowing me the privilege. It has been an engrossing and exceedingly interesting avocation to one who has spent a sufficiently long term of years beneath the roof of the Massachusetts General Hospital to make every stone of its construction dear to her heart, and every incident in the history of its progress an event of personal pride.

This volume covers the period from June 1, 1872 — when the continuation of the Bowditch History by the Reverend George E. Ellis, then a State Trustee, ended — through the year 1900. The end of a century, according to the civil calendar, seemed a fitting date to close another volume of the history of the Hospital, not only because it rounded out the century, but because the opening of the *new* century marked the beginning of rapidly increasing activities in the Institution. During the following twenty-five years progress was made by leaps and bounds, warranting still another volume by itself.

Material has been culled from various sources, chief among them being the records of the Trustees, the Secretary's files, the minutes of the Medical Board, and published annual reports. The Warren letters, filed at the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, furnished much of the matter contained in the first chapter. Biographies have been carefully studied, and books and articles written by members of the Staff and others during the period covered by this volume have been searched for anything of interest concerning the Hospital.

With the exception of the first three chapters, and one other combining two rather barren years, the work is divided by single years, a chapter to each year; and as an assistance in finding desired information, marginal notes have been made, the same general order being observed in the record of events for the several years. A full index will be found at the end of the volume.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

I am indebted for much valuable assistance first to the Trustees, in granting me full access to their records, then to Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Dr. William L. Richardson, the late Dr. J. Collins Warren, who was really my inspiration and who allowed me full use of his own library as long as he lived, Dr. Algernon Coolidge, who has been a wise adviser, Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, Dr. Frederic H. Packard, Mr. Joseph Godsoe, Miss Annabelle McCrae, Instructor in the Training School for many years; and to Mrs. Annie E. Livingston, a graduate of the Training School, Class of 1891.

Miss McCrae put me in touch with a series of articles published in "*The Trained Nurse*" some years ago, entitled "Hospital Life Before the Days of Training Schools," by Miss Georgia L. Sturtevant, from which I gathered considerable information concerning the rooms of the hospital at the time just prior to the beginning of this narrative.

My thanks are due also to Mr. Henry R. Dalton, Dr. Harry F. Hartwell, Dr. Reginald Fitz, Dr. James J. Putnam, Dr. George W. Moorehouse, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Kate Field, of the McLean Hospital, for their kindness in helping me to procure some greatly desired illustrations.

To Dr. Walter L. Burrage I wish to express my sincere thanks for his ready consent to my use of his work on "American Medical Biography" in the preparation of some of the short personal sketches inserted in these pages.

GRACE WHITING MYERS,
Librarian Emeritus,
Massachusetts General Hospital.

July, 1929.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CONTENTS

	PAGE
CHAPTER I	
A Bit of Additional Early History	9
CHAPTER II	
The Interior of the Bulfinch Building in 1872	19
CHAPTER III	
June, 1872, through 1873. Erection of Wards A and B. Beginning of the Training School	25
CHAPTER IV	
1874. Erection of Ward C	34
CHAPTER V	
1875. Erection of Ward D. Out-Patient Difficulties. Purchase of New Site for the Asylum	39
CHAPTER VI	
1876. Change in Administration. Miss Clara Barton. Improvements at the Asylum	44
CHAPTER VII	
1877. Antisepsis. Changes in the Bulfinch Building	50
CHAPTER VIII	
1878. Erection of "The Flat." Taxation. Uniform for Nurses	57
CHAPTER IX	
1879. Convalescent Home. Dr. Cowles and Dr. Tuttle at the Asylum	60
CHAPTER X	
1880. Convalescent Home. Changes in Treatment of Asylum Patients	63
CHAPTER XI	
1881. New "Lodge." Fees	67
CHAPTER XII	
1882. "The Thayer." Building for Out-Patients. Training School for Nurses at the McLean Asylum	72
CHAPTER XIII	
1883. The George H. Gay Ward. Tenth Anniversary of the Training School	78
CHAPTER XIV	
1884 and 1885. Quiet Years	82

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

	PAGE
CHAPTER XV	
1886. Important Changes in the Visiting Staff. Resignation of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow	87
CHAPTER XVI	
1887. The Naming of "Appendicitis." Asepsis	93
CHAPTER XVII	
1888. Erection of Ward E. Establishment of Pathological Department at the McLean Asylum	97
CHAPTER XVIII	
1889. The Bradlee Ward (E). A Decade — 1879 to 1889 — of McLean Hospital History	103
CHAPTER XIX	
1890. Death of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow. Need of a Ward for Contagious Diseases	109
CHAPTER XX	
1891. Death of Mr. E. Francis Bowditch and of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch. Establishment of the Dalton Scholarship	114
CHAPTER XXI	
1892. Death of Dr. Franklin Henry Hooper. Erection of New Buildings at Waverley begun	120
CHAPTER XXII	
1893. Establishment of a Pathological Laboratory at the General Hospital. Treadwell Library Moved	126
CHAPTER XXIII	
1894. The Gardner Ward (F). Catalogue of Clinical Records. Dr. Cowles' Tribute to his Predecessors	132
CHAPTER XXIV	
1895. McLean Hospital Moved to Waverley. First Use of X-Ray in the Hospital	138
CHAPTER XXV	
1896. The Semicentennial of Anæsthesia	146
CHAPTER XXVI	
1897. Dr. Herbert Burr Howard Elected Resident Physician. The Treadwell Library	152
CHAPTER XXVII	
1898. Improvements in the Plant of the General Hospital. The Spanish-American War	158

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXVIII

PAGE

1899. Enlargement of the General Hospital. Important Resignations	164
---	-----

CHAPTER XXIX

1900. New Surgical Building. Reorganization of the Out-Patient Department. Clinical-Pathological Laboratory at the McLean Hospital	176
--	-----

CHAPTER XXX

A Summary of Twenty-seven Years	183
List of Officers of the General Hospital, from its Foundation to 1900	185
List of Officers of the McLean Hospital for the same Period . .	191
List of Members of the Staff of the General Hospital for the same Period	193
List of House Pupils for the same Period	197
List of Apothecaries	209
Winners of Warren Triennial Prize	210
Dalton Scholars	210

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

BULFINCH BUILDING, 1821	<i>Frontispiece</i>
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE, LEVERETT STREET; 1800-1823	12
PLAN OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL GROUNDS, 1872 . .	20
PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR, BULFINCH BUILDING, 1872	20
WARDS A AND B, 1873	28
WARD D, 1875	40
APOTHECARY STORE, 1877-1901	54
CONVALESCENT HOME, WAVERLEY	64
THE "LODGE"	69
THE THAYER BUILDING	80
THE GAY WARD, 1883, WITH THE BIGELOW OPERATING THEATRE, 1868	83
DR. HENRY JACOB BIGELOW	88
DR. REGINALD HEBER FITZ, ON A WARD VISIT	94
AMBULANCE WITH "OLD WHITE HORSE"	100
THE "DOME" ARRANGED AS A DINING ROOM FOR NURSES . . .	106
DR. EDWARD BARRY DALTON AND DR. JOHN CALL DALTON . .	116
TREADWELL LIBRARY, 1893-1916	128
MCLEAN ASYLUM, SOMERVILLE; 1818-1895	136
MCLEAN HOSPITAL, WAVERLEY; 1895	143
OLD AMPHITHEATRE IN DOME OF BULFINCH BUILDING	148
TENT WARD, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898	160
DR. JAMES HOMER WRIGHT IN THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY	171
SURGICAL BUILDING	178

CHAPTER I

A BIT OF ADDITIONAL EARLY HISTORY

Among some papers filed away in 1879 the following letters were found, and are here copied. The first is from Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, at that time visiting physician at the Hospital:

"BOSTON, April 14, 1879.

"TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOSPITAL,
Gentlemen:

"I herewith present to the hospital a letter which has recently come into my possession, written in 1839 by the Rev. John Bartlett of Marblehead. In it he relates his claims as originator of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the McLean Asylum, and narrates the measures which he took for that purpose. From 1807 to 1810 Mr. Bartlett was Chaplain of the Alms House in Boston, where the insane town-paupers were at that time confined. He says he was induced by the want of proper medical treatment, and particularly by the case of a stranger suddenly seized with insanity in the street, to call a meeting to consider the subject of establishing a hospital for the insane, and that the result of this and subsequent meetings was the incorporation of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

"Mr. Bowditch, in his history of the hospital, prints the circular letter of Drs. Jackson and Warren, distributed in 1810, which he calls the corner stone of the institution. In this letter they state that their authority was conferred by a number of respectable gentlemen, reference being probably made to the very meetings called by Mr. Bartlett and detailed in his letter. If this is so, the letter is of historical interest, and is worthy of preservation for the consideration of a future editor of the Bowditch History of the Hospital.

Respy. your
Obdt. Servt.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW."

The letter referred to was written by the Reverend John Bartlett, at Marblehead, where he had been pastor of the Second Congregational Church since 1811, following his resignation from the Almshouse. It was in response

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

to inquiries received from his son, Dr. John S. Bartlett, of Boston. The following is a copy:

"MARBLEHEAD, Mass.
Friday Eve, 29, 1839

My dear son:

.

"You ask me to state what I remember of my agency in the commencement of the Massachusetts Hospital and of the McLean Asylum. I believe that I have told that the first measures in the very earliest stage of that concern originated with me. From Nov. 3, 1807 to 1810 I was chaplain at the Almshouse in Boston. Dr. Jno. Gorham was the physician of the staff the first, and part of the second year of my residence, and Dr. Parker (son of the Bishop) the rest of the time. You know that I was ever interested in your profession, and having there a fine opportunity of indulging my taste, I pursued the study of it from the mere love of it. Much of my time was devoted to the sick, but the portion of the diseased which most interested me was the insane. There were generally from 10 to 20 in the house, and although the care was taken of them, which the circumstances of the house would afford, yet there was no proper place for their confinement and rest; a 20-foot building, with several cells opening into a long entry, in each of which cells was a board cabin or berth, with loose straw, a pail for necessary purposes, was their only accommodation. The violent were confined in strait jackets, and the filth and wretchedness of the place were dreadful. At that time there were no places of refuge for the insane in Massachusetts except in a few private houses in the country, owned and managed by Doctors, such as Willard's, of Uxbridge, etc., etc. The mode of managing the insane then was most cruel, and unfavorable to recovery. Whipping, etc., was often resorted to (not at the Almshouse) but in these country places. The physicians at the Almshouse were humane, good men, but the subject of insanity they did not appear to understand; or rather, no facilities were afforded them for the employment of those moral remedies which Pinel and others had so successfully applied in France. This wretchedness of this class of patients and their miserable condition in the Almshouse moved my feelings exceedingly. I gave my mind intensely to the study of the causes and remedies of mania in its various kinds. I went to Philadelphia, N. York, examined the hospitals there, read Pinel and all the accounts I could procure of the Asylums in France, and England. I became deeply convinced of the importance of a similar Asylum in Massachusetts. What prompted me to action was, several persons of respectability seized suddenly deranged, and brought to the Almshouse, were put in these cells. Among others, a

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Capt. Jones seized suddenly on Change violently deranged. He was a stranger, commander of a vessel, and instantly put into a strait jacket, and locked up in one of these cells.

"I sat down to my desk and wrote from 15 to 25 billets addressed to some of the wealthiest and most respectable gentlemen of Boston, requesting them to meet at Conant Hall on the Monday evening following, to take into consideration the importance of adopting some measures for the establishment of a Hospital for the Insane. Among these gentlemen were Sam Smith, Barney Smith, Francis D. Channing, Esq., Thomas Perkins, Col. Joseph May, Drs. J. C. Warren, James Jackson, Jno. Gorham, several others. They met agreeably to notice. Inquired who called them together and why. I gave a representation of the sad condition of the insane, the need of an Asylum, etc. They listened with interest and agreed that something should be done. They adjourned to the next Monday, when they met and formed themselves into a society for the purpose. At these meetings, I was Secretary. They adjourned for another week. When they met Doctors Warren, and Jackson, and Gorham suggested the Expediency of uniting with this object, the establishment of a Hospital for the sick. Some fears were expressed that by proposing too much, neither object could be obtained. Consequently, subscriptions were first solicited for the Insane Hospital. Lt. Gov. Phillips subscribed \$20,000.

"At this third meeting, I observed to the gentlemen that as I was a young man and little known, it would be better that some other more known should be chosen Secretary. Accordingly they chose Mr. Codman (Richard, I think), son of Stephen Codman, Esq.

Yours in haste,

J. BARTLETT."

This letter is descriptive of the deplorable condition of the insane in the early part of the nineteenth century, when there were no hospitals in New England, nor any help for the mentally ill except in the "few private houses," as mentioned. These unfortunate people were treated like criminals, or like wild beasts. Previous to the building of the McLean Asylum there were but three institutions in the country for the treatment of the insane; one at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where a department for mental cases was maintained, established in 1751; the Insane Hospital at Williamsburg, Va., established in 1768; and the Friends' Asylum at Frankfort, Pa., dating from 1813.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The McLean Asylum opened its doors in 1818, seven years after the date of its incorporation.

The Almshouse referred to in the letters was situated on Leverett Street. It was opened in 1800, taking the place of the old Boston Almshouse which for more than one hundred years stood at the corner of Beacon and Park Streets. The first building was erected in 1662 on this site, and Beacon Street was for some time called "the way leading to the Almshouse."

The small hospital at the Almshouse and the Boston Dispensary were the two sources of relief to the sick poor of Boston; the former was for paupers only. The first address of the Trustees to the Public, published in 1814, contains the following relative to the care of the sick at the Boston Almshouse: "*All it possesses are accommodations for eight patients.* Yet, scanty as are its provisions, in this respect, and few as are its inducements to partake of its protection, there are often three times as many patients as the house possesses means of accommodating." Those who applied to the Dispensary for aid were visited at their own homes. It was not until 1856, sixty years after its founding, that "clinics" were begun, although they had been suggested by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1837 when he was serving as a district physician. So that the Almshouse was the only place where clinical instruction might be given. In 1784 a petition had been presented to the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston, to allow professors and lecturers from the medical department of Harvard College, with a limited number of their pupils, to attend the sick poor at the Almshouse for the purpose of clinical teaching. For various reasons — expense probably playing a large part — this petition was denied.

The following excerpts from letters in the Warren Collection, at the Library of the Historical Society, show how great was the need of a general hospital for this very purpose, to say nothing of the great benefit it would bring to the sick. Philadelphia and New York furnished the only opportunity in the country of attending clinics. Therefore, under date of May, 1810, a petition was again sent to the Overseers of the Poor requesting their recon-



BOSTON ALMSHOUSE, LEVERETT STREET, 1800-1823

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

sideration of the question of allowing professors or lecturers of Harvard College to

"attend their pupils to the patients in the Almshouse of Boston for the purpose of remarking on the nature of cases and pointing out to them the best methods of treatment and mode of care which their own observations and experience might enable them to suggest. The subscribers have no regard to any form of compensation for any service they might afford, but would be willing that the physician of the house should receive the usual emolument of the appointment, and would afford him every aid of advice which it is in their power to bestow as consulting physicians, without fee or reward. . . . If the Overseers think proper to adopt the measure suggested, it would be the means of removing the necessity which students are now under of remaining ignorant of the most important part of their profession, or going to Philadelphia or New York for the sake of attending to the practical part, — to attend the hospitals and infirmaries, — and thus have the satisfaction of being the instruments of saving a multitude of lives to the commonwealth by [providing] better means for qualifying the existing generation of physicians to cure disease than what are, or can be, at present enjoyed. And all without the least disadvantage to the poor, who would be treated with more care and attention than can happen in the ordinary routine of medical attendance."

At a meeting of the "Overseers," held on July 25, 1810, it was voted:

"That the said Professors (as in above letter) be permitted to visit the sick in the Almshouse for the purpose expressed in their application, with such number of pupils as the professors may think proper, for the present year ending in March next (1811), provided that the sick in the Almshouse, and those in the Town who fall under the care of the professors, should receive from them all necessary medical attention and medicine, free from expense to the Town."

* "This was a shrewd arrangement; for by it the city saved itself several hundred dollars a year in the cost of medicines, and also a considerable sum in fees for medical attendance, besides securing for its sick poor the services of the two rising physicians of the town. Many citizens since then, as before, have given freely of their time and labor for the public welfare, but instances must have been few where they paid so handsomely for the privilege."

The Medical Institution of Harvard College was moved to Boston (from Cambridge) and lectures were begun in

*"Memoir of Dr. James Jackson"; by James Jackson Putnam.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

December, 1810. The "hospital portion" of the Almshouse was opened to the Medical Institution to care for such diseases as might be prevalent among the inmates. In its issue of August 7, 1810, *The Paladium*, a newspaper of the day, prints the following:

"Students of medicine will therefore be enabled to visit the sick in this extensive building, while a proper hospital is wanting, and to learn the effects of the most careful and approved medical practice, while those, who are desirous of pursuing the study of surgery will have the opportunity of seeing cases under the direction of the Professors of that branch of instruction, and of attending the surgical operations that may occur."

At a meeting of the Professors of Harvard University attending on the Almshouse, held on October 20, 1810, it was voted:

"1st. That the patients in the Almshouse be divided into two classes, medical and surgical.

"2d. That Dr. J. C. Warren take charge of the surgical patients through the year.

"3d. That Dr. [James] Jackson take charge of the medical patients for three months from November 1, 1810, and for one month longer, if circumstances require.

(The first surgeon and the first physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital.)

.

"8th. That House Pupils shall be admitted to attend the Almshouse for the sum of \$50 for the year, not including the period during which the lectures have to be given."

The following is copied from an address delivered by Richard Sullivan — one of the original Trustees of the Hospital — at King's Chapel, Boston, June 3, 1819, before the Governor and Council, Members of the Legislature, and Friends of the Massachusetts General Hospital:

"It is well known that attendance on a Hospital, in a course of medical study, is deemed both in Europe and America, an advantage, which amounts to the difference between a good and a bad education. The benefit to the student consists in being able to see and remark upon the progress of a great number and variety of diseases, which present in constant succession within the walls of a Hospital. The treatment of almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, the whole round of surgical practice, falls under the observation of the student in the compass of a short time."

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

From this time until the opening of the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1821 the Almshouse served as a place for clinical instruction, and "then passed out of view as a centre for medical teaching and clinical research."

There are added here a few interesting matters which do not appear in the Bowditch History. In an address of the Trustees to the Public, in 1822, are found these statements:

"The Hospital, now entirely finished with the exception of the interior of one wing, stands on a small eminence, at the most westerly part of Boston, open to the south, east, and west. The beautiful hills which surround Boston, are well seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the south are washed by the waters of the bay. These grounds will be laid out into walks and gardens, as soon as the state of the funds will permit, for the purposes of amusement and exercise to the patients; in which will be included a small kitchen garden, also for relaxation, and pleasing and healthful occupation. In the centre, are the rooms for the Superintendent, the Apothecary, attendants, and the kitchen. In the upper part of the centre is also the operating theatre. The wings are divided into apartments for patients; those of the males being distinct from the females. The stair cases and entries are of stone. The apartments are supplied with heat by pipes from a furnace in the cellar — They are also supplied with water, by pipes running by the side of the air flues, in order to prevent freezing in winter. The Hospital is under the immediate care of the Superintendent, and it is visited and examined by a Committee of the Trustees, every Thursday. There is also a stated meeting of the Trustees, every fortnight, in the Hospital, on the general concerns of the Institution. The Physician and Surgeon, independent of their regular duties in the Hospital, will give advice to out patients, to whom medicines will also be distributed gratuitously. The Physician, Dr. Jackson, attends for this purpose, at the Hospital, on Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, and the Surgeon, Dr. Warren, at the same hour on Tuesdays and Fridays. On the latter day, persons affected with disorders in the eyes, will particularly receive medical advice.

"The situation of the Hospital as well as the Asylum for the Insane allows it to be approached by water by all the New England States which border upon the ocean.

"The Hospital offers peculiar advantages to those who require surgical operations. . . . There is a room expressly prepared for this purpose, with a light adapted to [it], and in case of accident or emergency, there are instruments, dressings, medicines and skilful attendants, all within call and reach of the operator. And also in case of pain or accident following an

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

operation there is always a Physician in the place ready to administer relief both day and night. . . . The Trustees consider this the most favorable arrangement in the Hospital, and one upon which great value deserves to be placed.

"Though the Trustees have appropriated *six beds to poor patients, they possess at this time no funds to provide for that expense, but they have thought proper to do it in a just expectation that the Hospital would be remunerated by the generosity of the public."

By the first paragraph of the above quotation it is proved that this hospital has treated "out patients" ever since it was opened, although the first mention of them in the annual reports of the Trustees is under date of 1844, and it was two years later that records of these patients were ordered to be kept. Notice also that, at the very beginning, an eye service was established, although the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients was not created until 1873. (See history of that year.)

The first statistical report of the Asylum was made on May 28, 1819, and contains these figures:

"Received since October 6th, 1818, Females	9
Males	19 — 28
Unfit subject Male	1 — 27
Of the above 27 cases, are recent	8
(i.e., insanity has appeared within one year)	
Old	19 — 27
Improved	6
Much Improved, that is, nearly cured	3
Cured	4
Remain, Females	8
Males	10 — 18

At the end of the first six months, the Physician and the Surgeon of the Hospital made reports in the form of brief abstracts of the cases which had come under their care; one or two of each are here copied. There was apparently no fear, at that time, of taking a case of leprosy directly into the hospital.

*The first "free beds"; three medical and three surgical.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Reported by Dr. Jackson:

Remaining in the Hospital at the end of the six months there was one case "recently admitted, though the disease is of long standing. It is a very severe case of *lepra vulgaris* (leprosy), in which the skin of almost every part of the body is affected."

"There has been one case of cough and difficulty of breathing, arising from *aneurism of the aorta*. The patient, when he entered the Hospital and for some time afterwards, was incapable of any exertion, such especially as walking up stairs, without great difficulty of breathing. The aneurism of the aorta is an incurable complaint. But the disease was so far relieved that the patient was well, to common observation, nearly a month before he was discharged. This case has terminated in sudden death since the patient left us. This issue was inevitable; but it would probably have occurred much earlier without the relief, which the Hospital afforded."

This must have been the first "end-result" note.

Reported by Dr. Warren:

"A person came to the Hospital for the purpose of having some effort made to restore a dislocation of the hip joint. He had met with this accident three months before; and there being, in such cases, no probability, nor scarcely possibility, of reducing the bone, he was told that his case was past the reach of surgical aid; but that if he desired, he might have efforts made with a view to give him a fair trial for the restoration of his limb. The most powerful means were employed for this purpose; the success was no better than what had been expected and promised. He left the Hospital in the same state in which he entered it."

As a contrast to this pitiful condition, here is a wonderful cure of a bad fracture:

"Fracture of the thigh, with compound fracture of the leg in the same limb. This case was managed according to the plan of Desault, by the machine improved by Dr. Flagg of Boston. The cure was rapid. On the 17th day, the thigh bone had united — By the 24th the bones of the leg were firm, and the wound in the flesh was healed. The limb retained its natural length, and was free from distortion or deformity."

At the beginning, reports were not published annually. Following is a copy of Article 5 of the By-laws of the Corporation:

"At the end of every period of three years, the Corporation shall choose a Committee to prepare and publish a general ac-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

count of the Institution, commencing with an historical sketch and followed by a description of the buildings, an inventory of the real and personal property of the Corporation, the number of patients received and discharged at each department since its establishment; etc., etc."

The first report of this kind was made in 1824 for the preceding three years, and in the same manner, the second was made in 1827. At the annual meetings of the Trustees in 1828 and 1829, when the written annual reports were presented, it was voted that the Committee previously appointed to prepare them "be requested to cause so much thereof to be published, as they may deem expedient." In 1830 Article 5, above quoted, was repealed; and thereafter a report was published each year.

CHAPTER II

THE INTERIOR OF THE BULFINCH BUILDING IN 1872

This chapter contains a description of the rooms and wards in the Bulfinch Building in 1872 (the date at which this continuation of the Hospital History starts) as far as it has been possible to obtain accurate information, also something about the entrances to the grounds.

Ground Floor: The chief entrance to the Bulfinch Building, for outsiders, was through a door on the north side, back of the east stairway leading to the second floor and the Dome. The entrance at the east end of the Building was not made until 1877. The visiting staff, arriving in their carriages, drove into the yard through the Blossom Street gate, left their horses and carriages in a long shed on the Allen Street side of the grounds, and entered the hospital by this north door. Patients also entered here.

On Blossom Street, at the gate, stood a very small "porter's lodge," a little square wooden building. Hugh McGee, a long-time employee of the hospital, was gate-tender and general manager of the Lodge. This gate was kept closed all the time, and when a member of the staff drove up and wanted to get in he whistled or hallooed for Hugh, who by turning a wheel within the Lodge could open the gate and close it again. A person on foot was obliged to go through this same procedure, and if anyone demanded entrance who was unknown to Hugh, he inquired what they wanted and no one was admitted who could not give a satisfactory reply. Out-patients were admitted through this same gate and after being interviewed by the Admitting Physician must have passed out through the south door of the Building and proceeded across the lawn by a path to the out-patient rooms located at the south end of the Bigelow Amphitheatre.

The Anderson Street gate — in close proximity to the out-patient department — was used by the members of the out-patient staff as a means of entrance and exit, and each one was furnished with a key. House pupils and

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

head nurses were also allowed this privilege when they went out of an evening. As far as house pupils were concerned the privilege was discontinued a few years later on account of some indiscretion, and they were obliged after that to come in through the Lodge and sign their names. The centre or south entrance on the front of the Bulfinch Building led out to the garden, and through this to other buildings.

To return to the interior: A long corridor ran through the hospital, east and west, just as at present (1928) except at the extreme east end, where it no longer runs to the end of the building. The two wings of the hospital were designated from the very beginning as East and West. Coming in at the front centre entrance under the portico, the office of the Resident Physician was immediately at the right and the Apothecary at the left. The short corridor between crossed the main corridor mentioned above and led through a door and passageway straight on to the back of the building where an *outside* door opened into the yard of the structure containing the kitchen and laundry, — now long occupied by the laundry alone. On the right of this short corridor was a room once a kitchen and later, in the '60s and '70s, used for a nurses' dining room. It was "a dark, dingy room with a brick floor. On one side was an empty fireplace and a large unused brick oven with the usual accessories." (Sturtevant.) On the left was what was known as the "ice room," used also for general cold storage.

Going back to the centre of the main corridor and turning west, just beyond the Apothecary was a small dark room used as a laboratory where specimens of urine were taken for analysis. Following along the corridor into the West wing and passing the stairway, there was first, on the left, the "Students' Room," where house pupils had their desks and performed necessary clerical duties; it is possible that some unclerical performances, not strictly "duties," also took place here. Beyond this room, and separated from it by a narrow passageway, was the Treadwell Library, then in charge of the matron (Miss Sturtevant, already mentioned in the Preface). Next this came the matron's room, and then a private room for patients;

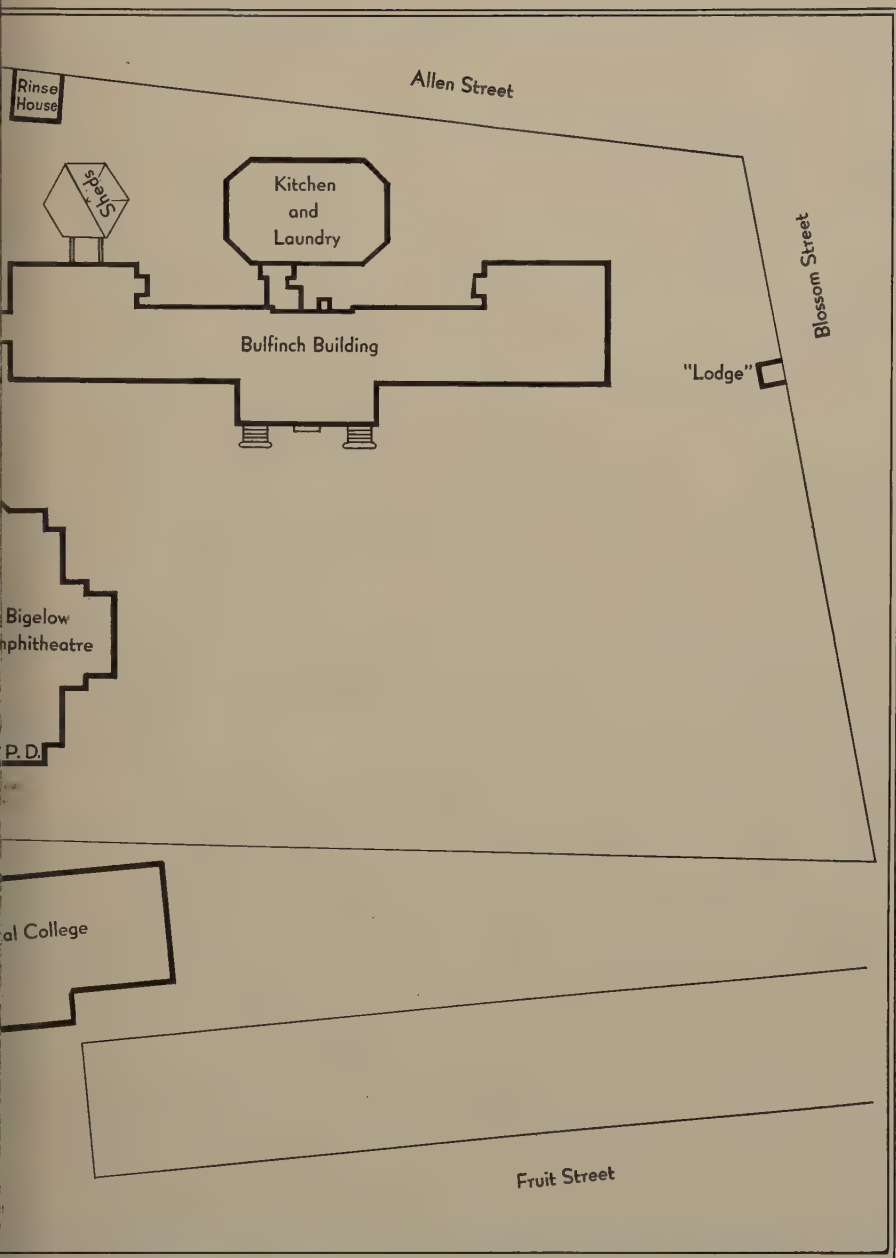
Charles Street

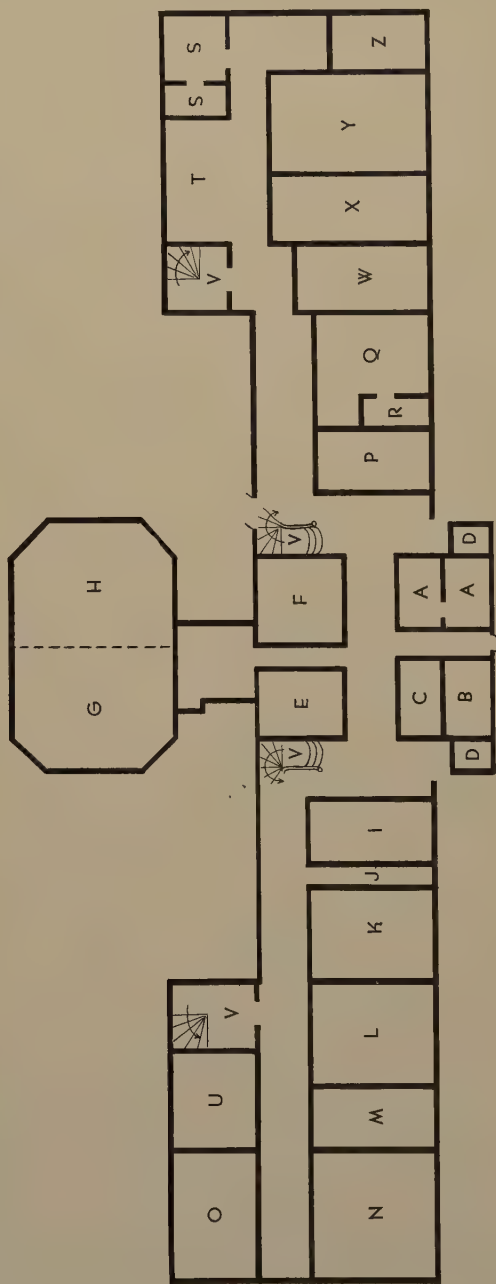
Morgue

"The
Bri

Boiler House

Plan of Massachusetts General Hospital Grounds, 1872





AA Office of Res. Physician

B Apothecary

C Laboratory

DD Vaults under Outside Steps

E Ice Room & Cold Storage

F Nurses' Dining Room (1873)

G Laundry

H Kitchen

I Students' Room

J Corridor

K Treadwell Library

L Matron's Room

M For Private Patient

N House Pupils' Bedroom

O Lecture Room

P House Pupils' Dining Room

Q Accident Room

R Bathroom

SS Office of Adm. Phys. for Out-Pts.

T Seats for Out-Patients

U Matron's Storeroom

V Stairways

W-Z Use unknown

Plan of Ground Floor of Bulfinch Building in 1872 (As accurate as possible at this date, 1928)

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

and last of all, the house pupils' bedroom accommodating six (the total number at this time), two medical and four surgical. In this room was one of the two bathtubs contained in the hospital. This end of the building faced west, and until the "old Brick" was erected in 1854 there was nothing between it and the Charles River except filled-in land. Opposite the house pupils' bedroom was a "lecture room," where medical clinics, other than the bedside instruction, were held. Opposite the matron's room was a recess and a stairway leading to the second floor. The rest of the corridor had windows opening to the north, and looking into the yard behind the building.

Going back to the centre entrance and turning east along the main corridor, past the office of the Resident Physician and another room, occupancy of which is unknown, there was on the right, at the foot of the stairs, the house pupils' dining-room, where at mealtime the matron of the hospital presided. It was not until June, 1860, that house pupils were either lodged or fed at the hospital; they were then given permission to sleep there and to take their breakfasts, and in August of the following year to have full board. Later this privilege was taken away, owing to bad behavior on the part of certain pupils, and was not restored until 1873. Beyond this dining-room was the "Bathroom," so called because the second bathtub was here installed in a partitioned-off corner. This was really the Accident Room, and was later so called; the tub was for the cleansing of patients brought in in emergency. There was an operating table here, and a frequently used dental chair. The story is told that there was once a man in charge of this room at night, commonly known as "Mike," and if a patient appeared during his time on duty requesting to have a tooth drawn, Mike would go to the house pupils' bedroom, stick his head in at the door, and shout "Teeth in the bathroom"; and one of the "six" had to rise to the occasion. Cases of serious injury were, of course, brought to this room at night, and for them a visiting surgeon was always called. If the condition of a patient in a ward became unsatisfactory during the night, the nurse had to go to the house pupils' sleeping-room and call the one assigned to duty

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

on her ward. A *nurse of 1878, describing such an occasion writes: "A dim twilight reigned in the room, and in summer each bed was shrouded in mosquito netting. The men used to (I fear intentionally) lay traps on the floor, of heaps of shoes, hoping the unwary nurse would stumble into them. The light of foot had no difficulty in avoiding them, but if a stumble was made it roused all the sleepers, much to their displeasure." Just beyond the "Bath-room" were four rooms, the individual use of which cannot be accurately stated, but probably they were for administrative purposes of one sort and another.

On the north side of the corridor at this east end of the building, were first (in the northeast corner) the offices of the out-patient admitting physician, and beyond, an open space filled with settees and used as a waiting place for out-patients, for patients applying for admittance to the hospital; and later in the day for visitors and others. Previous to the erection of the Bigelow Amphitheatre, in 1868, rooms at this end of the building were probably for the examination and treatment of out-patients. (See p. 15.)

Second Floor: The centre of the Building was occupied by the Trustees' Parlor at the east end of the front, and by the Resident Physician's Parlor at the west end of the front. Back of these two rooms, and separated from them by a corridor, were the living apartments of the Resident Physician. Three rooms on this floor and three directly over them on the floor above were set aside for him and his family. The east and west wings on the second and third floors were wards, a medical and a surgical at each end; hence came the terms East and West Medical, and East and West Surgical. The East Medical wards were 7 and 30, and the East Surgical 16 and 31; the West Medical wards were 23 and 27, and the West Surgical 28 and 29. "The opening of the new operating theatre in 1867 necessitated many changes in the arrangement of the wards, all the surgical patients being moved to the west side of the hospital in order to bring them in close proximity to the operating room." (Sturtevant.)

*Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scoville. See *Quarterly Record*, Sept., 1925, p. 7.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The additions made to the two wings of the Hospital in 1846 and 1847 supplied four new wards, each 50 feet square. This increased the number of beds from 93 (the original number) to 141, with a possibility of 150. The old wings, remodelled at this same time, were not arranged as single wards; two rooms, possibly three, were numbered as one ward. The partitions separating these small rooms were removed, in the east wing, in the summer of 1886. "It would probably surprise the present generation of hospital workers, — could they see beneath a few coats of paint in some of those wards, — to discover artistically frescoed walls that did serve for more than a quarter of a century, and were the pride and glory of [that] generation." (Sturtevant.) No bathrooms were provided for either nurses or employees. Even the Resident Physician's family had only portable bathtubs.

Third Floor: On this floor, over the Parlors of the Trustees and the Resident Physician, were two rooms (Ward 10), one large and one small, probably for private patients. Possibly these two were later, in the '80's, thrown together, making one large room for special private patients. About 1864 the hospital had "seven private rooms of different sizes and grades situated in different parts of the institution, not in a separate building. . . . Some of these rooms were fitted up quite luxuriantly, and very little about them suggested a 'sick room.' The heavy damask lambrequins, surrounded by gilt cornices, and the lace draperies and soft carpet dispelled all thoughts of a patient's room in a hospital. Looked at from a sanitary point of view, such appointments were certainly not above criticism. But here . . . comes in the saving clause in the shape of a large open fireplace which must offset a multitude of evils." (Sturtevant.)

In the beginning all the rooms in the building were numbered from 1 to 27; in 1846, when the first additions were made, four new wards were opened, and numbered 28, 29, 30 and 31. In the various changes which have taken place certain rooms have probably been entirely obliterated, together with their respective numbers, and only the eight mentioned on the preceding page are now left in their original location, their associated numbers

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

being retained. It is true that in the original building (before the additions to the two wings) there were several rooms on each floor, instead of the large wards familiar to us before the changes of 1924 and 1925. There were fourteen wards, nine male and five female. These held from one to twelve beds each; the male wards were numbered 6, 7, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24, and one *un*numbered room, and these contained 53 beds all together. The female wards were numbered 10, 14, 16, 25 and 27, and contained 40 beds. Numbers not noticed in these two lists were doubtless assigned to rooms not used as wards. The numbers 4, 10, 12, 22 and 26 were reclaimed and given to new wards opened after the changes made in the building in 1925 and 1926.

Fourth Floor, Dome and Attics: The old amphitheatre in the Dome, the birthplace of surgical anæsthesia, was the operating room of the hospital until 1868, when the Bigelow Amphitheatre was opened. Up to this date patients to be operated upon were etherized in the corridor of the Dome, at the head of the stairs, and recovered in the wards. Attic rooms on either side of the Dome were occupied by domestics, and there were closets, used for storage.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER III

JUNE, 1872, THROUGH 1873. ERECTION OF WARDS A AND B. BEGINNING OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Hospital

1872

The chief officers of the hospital at the beginning of this period in its history — June 1, 1872 — were as follows:

Chief
Officers

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, *President of Corporation*

NATHANIEL THAYER, *Vice-President*

J. THOMAS STEVENSON, *Treasurer*

THOMAS B. HALL, *Secretary*

Trustees:

HENRY B. ROGERS, *Chairman*

JAMES M. BEEBE

GEORGE HIGGINSON

SAMUEL W. SWETT

CHARLES H. DALTON

EDMUND DWIGHT

*GEORGE E. ELLIS

SAMUEL ELIOT

GEORGE S. HALE

*SAMUEL G. HOWE

*HENRY P. KIDDER

*SAMUEL D. WARREN

NORTON FOLSOM, M.D., *Resident Physician of the
General Hospital*

GEORGE F. JELLY, M.D., *Superintendent of the Mc-
Lean Asylum*

The last record of importance noted by Dr. Ellis in his continuation of Mr. Bowditch's "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital" is the election, in May, 1872, of Dr. Norton Folsom as Resident Physician of the General Hospital. Dr. George F. Jelly had been elected Superintendent of the Asylum a few months previous.

*Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1872

Changes in
Personnel:
Staff

Dr. J. Collins Warren, who had been a physician to out-patients for two years, was appointed surgeon to out-patients, and Dr. Edward N. Whittier was appointed to Dr. Warren's former position. In accordance with a recommendation from Dr. Shaw, a third surgeon, in the person of Dr. H. H. A. Beach, was appointed to out-patients.

On June 28th, the office of "Electrician" was created under the following regulation: "There shall be appointed annually, by the Trustees, an Electrician, whose duties shall be to take charge and proper care of all the Magnetic and Electrical Apparatus of the Hospital, and administer Magnetism and Electricity to patients, whenever called upon by the Physicians and Surgeons." Dr. James Jackson Putnam was elected to this office. Dr. Putnam's active service to the hospital continued for forty successive years; and after that he was elected to the Board of Consultation, where he remained until his death six years later.

Dr. Frederick I. Knight was appointed to "take charge of such out-patients as may require the use of the Laryngoscope."

Adminis-
tration

Dr. Folsom assumed his duties October 1st, following Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, who had held the office during the preceding eighteen years. Dr. Shaw, following his resignation as Resident Physician, was appointed visiting physician to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Edward Barry Dalton.

The Great
Boston Fire

On November 15th, the Treasurer reported that he "removed all the books and papers of the Hospital in his custody in season to escape destruction by the great fire which swept over about sixty acres of the business centre of Boston on Saturday night and Sunday last"; and that he had "found everything so removed, since the fire, except the 'Book of Donations.'" He also reported that the hospital had "lost nothing otherwise by the fire." On December 13th, he reported the finding of the "Book of Donations," and that "it had been cleaned so as to be in perfect order."

Bequest

The balance of the estate of the late John Redman was this year paid over to the hospital, making the total amount received from that source \$438,900.26.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The average cost of each patient at the hospital was, at this time, \$10.10 per week; and at the Asylum \$16.93. This was seven years after the close of the Civil War, and supplies were still regarded as "high." In 1925, seven years after the close of the World War, the average cost per patient at the General Hospital was \$42.28 per week, and at the McLean Hospital, \$46.75.

1872
Lesser
matters

The need of an ambulance had become pressing, and the committee to whom the matter had been referred recommended the purchase "at first, of one Ambulance and horse for its own use," adding this interesting comment: "It is believed that such limited provisions would necessarily attract the favorable attention of the City Government, and presently secure an adequate system of Public Ambulances." This was three years after the establishment, in New York City, of the first city ambulance service in the world.*

In October, shortly before the "great fire," it was voted to place fire extinguishers at the Asylum and at the Hospital.

The Asylum

Dr. John E. Tyler, late Superintendent of the Asylum immediately preceding Dr. Jelly, was requested to sit for his portrait, the same to be placed at the asylum.

Dr. Charles F. Folsom was appointed first assistant physician early in the year. The assistant physicians were also called apothecaries, although at the same time there was a man who bore the title of Medical Student and Apothecary.

Personnel

Already the subject of a new site for the asylum was under consideration, for the Somerville location, entirely surrounded by railroads and with two tracks even passing through the property, was not only becoming unendurable on account of noise, smoke, and dirt, but was a danger as well. A committee on a new site had been appointed, and \$1,000 voted for the purpose of procuring plans for the new buildings.

New site

*See History of Bellevue Hospital, p. 70.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1873	<i>The Hospital</i>	
Changes in Personnel: Trustees	On February 14th, Messrs. E. Francis Bowditch and Charles R. Codman were elected to the Board of Trustees in place of Messrs. George Higginson and Samuel W. Swett resigned.	
Change of title	Early in the year the title of "Electrician," held by Dr. James J. Putnam, was changed to "Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System"; and the title of "Laryngoscopist" was changed to "Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat."	
Eye Clinic	On October 10th, the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients was created, and Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth was appointed to the same. It will be remembered, however, that from the date of the opening of the hospital patients suffering with affections of the eye had received particular attention. (See p. 15.) During the year, the Dental Department, established in 1868, was put under charge of the first regularly appointed dentist, Dr. Charles Wilson.	
Building	Near the beginning of the year the physicians and surgeons petitioned for increased accommodations for patients. They recommended first, a large male ward; second, additional rooms for patients paying from twenty to forty dollars a week; third, additional isolating rooms for offensive patients; fourth, a new autopsy room. In May the Trustees voted "to erect two pavilions of wood on the hospital grounds, at an estimated cost of \$15,000"; one of these was to be an open ward, and the other divided into rooms for private patients, or for cases requiring isolation. These were the first wards of the pavilion type to be built in this part of the world. They were modelled somewhat upon the plan of army field-hospitals, with such modifications as climate and greater permanency required. Particular attention was paid to heating and ventilation, that it might be of the very best. These wards were one story high, with frames and outside walls of corrugated iron; they stood farther to the southwest than any buildings yet erected, and were connected by a corridor with the main hospital. It was not expected that they would be used for longer than six or seven years, as	
Wards A and B		



CHARLES RIVER; WARD A; WARD B; 1873

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1873

by that time they would have become "hospitalized" and useless, and it would be necessary to tear them down. Therefore temporary materials were used in their construction.

Dr. George Derby, whose experience as army surgeon during the Civil War, and whose eminent services as Secretary of the State Board of Health made him an authority in all branches of sanitary science, wrote of Ward A (named the Warren Ward, in memory of the valuable services of the late Dr. J. Mason Warren), "it is the best ventilated hospital ward I ever saw. . . . I think the building a very great success." Ward A was an open ward 45 by 55 feet, arranged for twenty beds. Ward B (named the Jackson Ward, in honor of the late Dr. James Jackson) was similar in construction and dimensions, except that the interior was divided into eight rooms of sufficient size for two beds each. Two years later, John R. Niernsée, architect to the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, inspected these wards when considering similar construction at that hospital.

During this year the seats and fixtures in the old operating room in the Dome were removed, and wooden partitions were set up dividing it into seven rooms, open to light and air from the large window above. This gave much needed additional sleeping room for female employees, and also six beds which might be occupied at night by convalescent female patients. A bathroom was put in here for employees.

Change in
Dome

Several improvements were made in the kitchen at a cost of about \$3000, among them the addition of "a New York oyster range, so modified as to toast and broil without smoking."

Kitchen

It was arranged that the waste steam from the laundry engine should be economized for heating the room when desired, by attaching circulating pipes, "thus saving the expense of a stove."

In March the Trustees requested the Ladies' Visiting Committee to report to them upon the results of their observations, with recommendations which they might desire to make. Accordingly their first report since their

Ladies'
Visiting
Committee

1873

Training
School

organization in 1869 was made, and printed in the annual report of the hospital for this year. The first recommendations were for "a limited number of rocking chairs with high backs in each ward, as well as a number of men's and women's sacks and dressing gowns, costing not more than \$1.25 each," for "the comfort of such patients as are able to sit up."

For many months a committee of influential ladies of Boston had had under consideration the establishment of a school of nursing, and had finally approached the Trustees of the hospital with the proposition that it should be connected with this institution. There was at first much objection, from both the Trustees and the visiting staff, but in the end the Boston Training School for Nurses was organized, and on November 1, 1873, it was agreed that it should be allowed connection with the hospital. Exacting rules and regulations were made, and it was understood that the Trustees could terminate these relations at their pleasure. The hospital was to pay \$150 a month for nursing service. The first superintendent was a Mrs. Billings, who had done hospital nursing during the Civil War, and her salary was finally fixed at \$600 a year. A house at No. 45 McLean Street was engaged for the School, to be maintained by the committee who represented its management. This house was used until 1876, when nurses were moved into the building known as "The Brick," standing within the hospital grounds.

A full account of these beginnings of the Training School may be found in the "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses," by Sara E. Parsons. It was twenty-three years later that the Boston Training School for Nurses was formally adopted by the Trustees and given the name of the hospital.

During the time when the matter was under serious discussion, Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow, then a visiting surgeon, was one of those who vigorously opposed it. The story is told that a certain trustee was finally sent to interview Mrs. Samuel Parkman, one of the managers of the School of Nursing, and also the wife of one of the visiting surgeons of the hospital, to state as politely as possible some of these objections. Mrs. Parkman, a very

1873

keen and witty woman, who well knew Dr. Bigelow's decided character, listened quietly until he had finished, and then with a gleam in her eye said: "Verily, verily, this is the hand of Esau, but I think I hear the voice of — Henry Jacob."

In the early spring President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, recommended the election of house pupils at the hospital on competitive examination. In December it was decided to adopt this method of appointment, and to make the examinations open to students of all medical schools. Previous to this it was agreed that "Applicants for the position of House Pupil must have completed their third year of study; and if appointed they shall commence their duties August first, and shall not graduate before the following June." From November on, all house pupils were supplied with their three meals at the hospital.

House
Pupils

The term "house pupil"* was adopted in 1849 in place of the terms "house physician" and "house surgeon." This was on account of a decision to choose these young men from among *students* of medicine in the last year of their course of study, instead of from among *doctors* of medicine, generally those who had just received their diplomas. The term "house pupil" was changed to "house officer" on February 1, 1922.

In accordance with a vote of the Trustees taken on April 11th, that "a suitable vehicle be procured and kept at the hospital, to be used in sending for physicians and patients," a one-horse ambulance "capable of carrying two patients and three attendants" was put into service in July. Its construction was similar to those "in use in the City of New York." On September 1st a circular concerning its use was issued and copies sent to physicians, apothecaries, the police station, and public officials. It was ordered "that the horse ambulance at the Hospital shall be, so far as possible, kept in readiness for prompt service on call, and that they shall not be used for other purposes, excepting for carrying the physicians and surgeons in emergencies, chiefly at night, to and from the

First
Ambulance

*Used in the Boston Almshouse in 1811 for medical students from the Harvard Medical School who visited patients there together with their instructors. (See Chapter I.)

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1873

Hospital, and excepting also for such work about the yard as may be ordered by the Resident Physician, — the latter not to interfere with the primary purposes for which the ambulances were established."

Lesser
matters

On March 28th the Resident Physician was requested to keep a register of the temperature of the several wards of the hospital, — the beginning of this routine.

In July the Resident Physician at the hospital and the Superintendent and Assistant Physician at the asylum were requested to "make such arrangements as to enable them to take every year a vacation of not less than two weeks, and so far as possible and expedient to allow the same to each of the supervisors, nurses, attendants, or their assistants."

In September the treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Union offered to place at the disposal of Dr. Folsom, daily, until further notice, a carriage for the use of patients at the hospital. Acknowledgment of this courtesy is found in the annual reports of the Resident Physician from 1871 for many succeeding years.

The Asylum

Changes in
Personnel:
Staff

On October 10th Dr. J. H. Whittemore was appointed first assistant physician at the asylum, and on December 26th Dr. Charles E. Woodbury, second assistant physician.

New site

On July 18th a communication was received by the Trustees from the Committee on a New Site for the Asylum, recommending a survey of the Waverley Company's lands of about 120 acres at Belmont, with a view to purchasing the same, if found desirable, at a price not exceeding \$100,000.

Lesser
matters

Dr. Jelly, in his report, called attention to the desirability of introducing some occupation for male patients at the asylum, both out of doors and indoors.

In April it was decided that a "magnetic annunciator" should be placed in the Apothecary's Room connecting with each ward. It has already been mentioned that the assistant physicians were also called apothecaries, and this arrangement was doubtless made so that one of them could be quickly summoned in case of necessity.

In May the question of a Ladies' Visiting Committee for the asylum was brought up, but nothing definite decided.

In June it was decided to use *window-guards, as necessary for the security of patients. This same month it was voted that the price of board of patients at the asylum be increased; and on July 18th it was ordered that a book designated "Rates of Board at the McLean Asylum" be prepared and kept for the use of the treasurer.

*See History of 1880, p. 65; and of 1881, p. 71.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER IV

1874. ERECTION OF WARD C

1874

The Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

Hon. Henry B. Rogers, who had been a trustee for many years, declined re-election though urgently requested to reconsider his decision. The Corporation, at its annual meeting, expressed their appreciation of his long term of service by the following preamble and vote:

"Whereas, Mr. Rogers has been in intimate connection with this Institution for the term of thirty-four years, having been elected a Trustee in the year 1839, and acted as Chairman of the Board for the last eighteen years; and it is safe to say that during that time no person has gratuitously devoted more time, or evinced a more sedulous interest, or exercised a more judicious care for the comfort of the patients at both departments, than he has; not only in the punctual performance of the duties of the office, which he has filled, but in a constant and judicious supervision over the details of all affairs affecting the interests or the usefulness of the Institution, which he has so long, so intelligently and so faithfully served,

"Voted, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Hon. Henry B. Rogers the assurance of the members of this Corporation of their sincere regret that he has declined a re-election at this meeting, and their warmest thanks for the invaluable services which he has rendered to them through the thirty-four years."

Mr. Samuel Eliot was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Robert H. Stevenson was elected to the vacancy on the Board.

Taxation

On January 23d it was voted, "That a committee of three be appointed to represent this Corporation before the Committee of the Legislature, in opposition to the proposed removal of the present exemption of charitable institutions from taxation." Messrs. Hale, Eliot, and the Treasurer (Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson) were appointed, and the Chairman (then Mr. Rogers) was added to the committee. On February 26th Mr. Stevenson appeared before the Committee on Just and Equal Taxation, and made a stirring appeal on behalf of the Massachusetts General Hospital, remonstrating against the taxation of an institution whose aims are wholly charitable. A full

abstract of this appeal may be found at the end of the annual report of the hospital for 1873, and it ends with these words:

“Do not impose this additional burden upon these and such as these solely for the pecuniary benefit of your men of property. Do not take this pittance away from your sick poor to distribute it to those who know no want; and that too in proportion to the abundance of goods which they already enjoy. Let Lazarus eat of the crumbs that fall from the rich man’s table, and do not compel him to contribute to the luxuries of the aldermanic feast.”

Building

On March 17th a recommendation was made to turn Rooms 20, 21 and 24 into one ward. These wards contained one, two, and four beds respectively. It was also recommended that the new Jackson Ward (Ward B), built the preceding year, be used for private patients at the price of \$35 per week, subject to reduction by the Resident Physician “under unusual circumstances.” These recommendations were adopted. On May 1st needed changes in the Brick Ward, later known as the “old Brick,” were requested; also a new isolating ward, the rebuilding of the “autopsy and rinse houses,” and changes in the stable. These were all approved. “The ‘old Brick’ was erected in 1854 to be used for isolating infectious or delirious cases. It was divided into small rooms and accommodated about thirty patients. It was two stories high originally, and was built upon the very water’s edge, and boats were moored under the shadow of its eaves. It was the only building used for patients outside the Bulfinch Building.” (Sturtevant.)

A ward for incurables was also proposed at this same time. This was considered until October, when it was decided to be “inexpedient.” About the middle of July plans were submitted “for a new building to contain an autopsy room and theatre, a dead house, and pathological room and museum.” Appropriation was made for such a building, which was called for many years the “new Brick.”

Ward C

In August the building of the new ward was begun, and it was nearly completed before the end of the year. Its location was on the opposite side of the corridor leading

1874

to the Warren and Jackson Wards, and was made after similar plans, but was built of brick painted on the outside. The dimensions were 109 ft. by $36\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The ward contained sixteen single rooms, and all corners throughout the interior were curved. It was named the Bigelow Ward in recognition of the services rendered this hospital by Dr. Jacob Bigelow during a term of twenty-eight years, and was lettered "C." It was originally intended for patients requiring isolation.

Allen Street
House

The new autopsy building (the "Allen Street House") was also begun in August. It was built of brick, was 45 ft. square and 26 ft. high, and contained receiving rooms, a theatre with seats for 165 students, and rooms for the Pathological Cabinet. "In making this addition the Trustees have kept in view the two purposes of a hospital set forth in the circular of Dr. James Jackson and Dr. John C. Warren, published in 1810, viz., to succor the poor in sickness, and to promote facilities for students to acquire medical knowledge." Old wooden structures along Allen Street were removed and in their places a one-story brick building was erected, 191 ft. long, containing a rinse-house, storerooms, sheds, and a stable.

Means of affording protection from fire were placed throughout all parts of the hospital, hydrants and hose connecting with the water main on Allen Street.

Ovariectomy

On December 4th Dr. Folsom was authorized to hire temporarily a room outside the hospital "for an operation of ovariectomy" to be performed by Dr. Samuel Cabot. Operations for the removal of ovarian tumors had been performed in at least six cases between the dates of October 28, 1830, and June 22, 1858. It is distinctly stated in the records of two of these cases that the "left tube and ovary were removed"; and in the other four that a pedicle was divided and the tumor removed, which undoubtedly meant an ovariectomy, or a removal of the ovary together with the tumor, — as this term indicated at that date. Today the term more generally used is "oöphorectomy." These six cases all died, and after the operation done in 1858 it had not been performed again inside the hospital walls, probably on account of the great danger to the patient. That accounts for the hiring of a

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

“room outside the Hospital” when Dr. Cabot wished to perform it. *His* case, by the way, was discharged “well.” Abdominal surgery was not safe from infection in this hospital until asepsis was fully established, in 1888, after the erection of Ward E, though antisepsis had, eleven years earlier, greatly diminished the danger.

1874

On July 10th a letter was received from Mr. Martin Brimmer relative to the continuance of the Training School for Nurses at the hospital. On September 11th, after having obtained the opinions of Dr. Folsom and of the visiting physicians and surgeons, it was decided that it be continued for another year. When the vote of the Trustees was taken on the matter there were but six present, including the chairman; three voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. Miss Linda Richards accepted the position of Superintendent of the Training School in November of this year.

Training
School

The visiting physicians and surgeons having expressed their belief “that the careful and varied scrutiny to which applicants for the position of House Pupil in the Hospital are now subjected is better than an examination of a scholastic and academic character,” it was decided that no further action be taken in the matter of competitive examination.

House
Pupils

On February 4th Dr. Folsom was invited to represent the interests of the hospital at a meeting of the Suffolk Conference of Churches, called to consider the subject of public charities.

Lesser
matters

In September out-patient physicians and surgeons were requested to consider the payment of a fee by patients coming to the department. This department was always intended for those who were too poor to pay anything for either treatment, medicine, or apparatus, and the Trustees maintained this attitude until abuse of the charity passed all bounds. The story of the struggle to overcome the abuse appears in subsequent chapters.

The Asylum

On June 26th the Rev. A. V. G. Allen was appointed to the office of Chaplain of the Asylum. Mr. Allen was at this time a professor in the Episcopal Theological

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1874

New site

School in Cambridge, and was hired Sunday by Sunday.

On September 11th a communication was received from the president of the Waverley Land Company offering the lands of the Company to the Trustees for \$100,000, as a site for the asylum.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER V

1875. ERECTION OF WARD D. OUT-PATIENT DIFFICULTIES. PURCHASE OF NEW SITE FOR THE ASYLUM

The Hospital

1875

Mr. Edward Wigglesworth, President of the Corporation since 1869, now signified his desire to retire from office. At the annual meeting, held on February 3d, Hon. Henry B. Rogers was elected in his place.

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Trustees

The resignation of Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis occurred early in the year, after a service of five years as a State trustee. At a meeting of the Trustees on February 19th, a vote was passed of which the following is an abstract:

"During Dr. Ellis' term of service he has . . . revised and passed through the press a new edition of the Bowditch History, and carried forward the work from 1851 to 1872. This was a service requiring no inconsiderable labor, and was performed in a manner honorable to the Hospital and himself. He also, jointly with Messrs. Eliot and Hale, revised and reprinted the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital. . . . This Board regrets that circumstances . . . should have deprived the State of so worthy a representative, the Corporation of so zealous and experienced a servant, and his associates of so accomplished a co-worker."

Dr. Charles V. Bemis was appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in place of Dr. Ellis, an office which he held until his death in 1899.

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, another State trustee, also resigned, and in his place Mr. William Endicott, Jr., was appointed. "Dr. Howe's record of service and fame as a philanthropist is part of the history of the country, and the Hospital will always feel a sense of gratification that it shares the honor of an association with his name." Dr. Howe died on January 9, 1876. He was the first in America to train the blind and deaf-mutes, and to call attention to the need of care for the feeble-minded. He invented the form of raised letters for the books of the blind, and produced some of them on his own press. His best known pupil was Laura Bridgman, blind, deaf, and

1875

dumb, whom he educated at the Perkins Institution, where he was superintendent for forty-three years. He also founded the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded Children. A champion of Greece in that country's struggle for independence, he served from 1824 to 1830 as surgeon-in-chief of the Greek fleet. He was a close friend of Charles Dickens. His wife was Julia Ward Howe, author of the famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," written in camp in 1861.

In the autumn of this year Mr. Charles R. Codman resigned from the Board, and Mr. James M. Beebe died. The latter had been a trustee since 1860. Mr. Codman was succeeded by Mr. Charles J. Morrill, and Mr. Peter C. Brooks, Jr., was elected to the vacancy left by the death of Mr. Beebe.

Staff

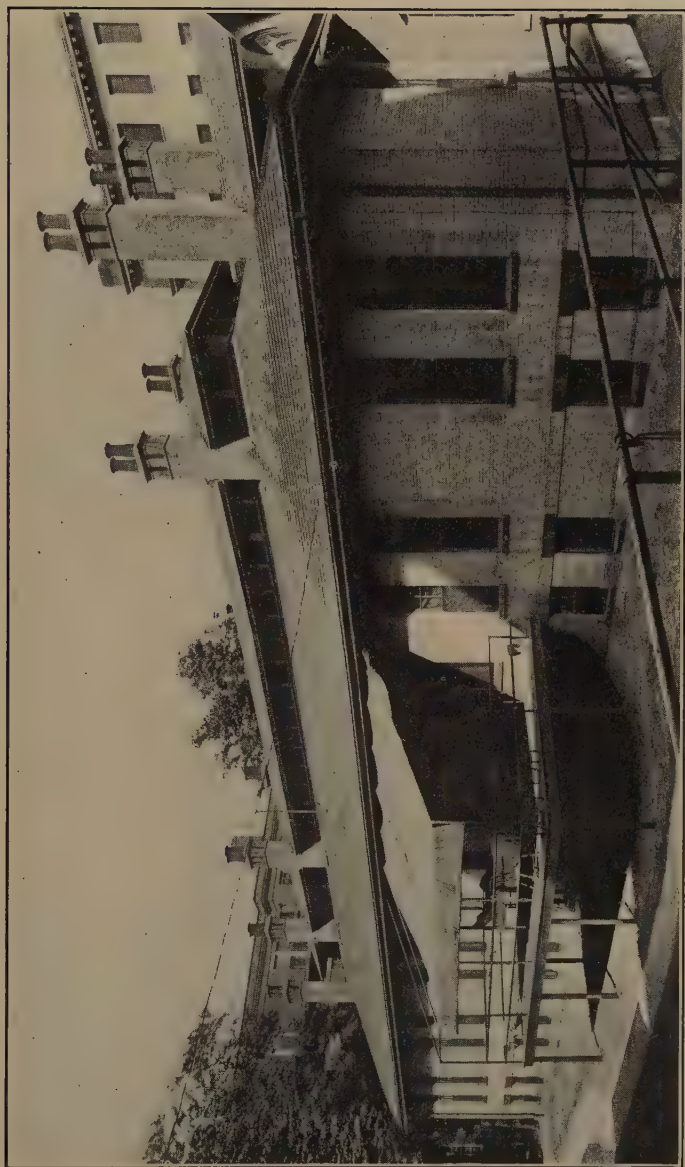
Dr. John Jeffries declined, in March, a reappointment to the Board of Consultation, on account of his age and health. He was one of the two founders, in 1824, of a dispensary which later, in 1827, developed into the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Edward Reynolds was the joint founder with Dr. Jeffries. (See history of 1881.) Both these men gave long years of service to this hospital as consultants, Dr. Jeffries having served for fifty years. He died in July, 1876.

The Board of Consultation also lost the services of Dr. Winslow Lewis through his death, on August 3d, and of Dr. C. E. Brown-Séquard through his departure from this country. The former had served as consulting surgeon since 1857. The latter was a "great and original 'savant,' cosmopolite physiologist and physician." He taught in England, America, and France. He traced the origin of the sympathetic nerve fibres into the spinal cord, and was the first to show that epilepsy could be produced experimentally in guinea-pigs. In 1889 he began experiments on the internal secretion of glands. His death occurred in 1894.

Dr. Charles Burnham Porter was appointed visiting surgeon in place of Dr. Henry G. Clark, and Dr. Thomas B. Curtis a surgeon to out-patients in place of Dr. Porter.

During the year a new isolating ward (D), containing twenty rooms for patients, was erected just beyond

Building
Ward D



WARD D, 1875

Ward C, approached from the same corridor. It was of the pavilion type, its general features resembling those of Ward C. It was named the Townsend Ward in recognition of the services of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, visiting surgeon to the Hospital from 1839 to 1863, and on the Board of Consultation from 1863 to the time of his death in 1869.

Ward C, the Bigelow Ward, was reported finished and ready for occupancy about the first of May. The "Allen Street House," begun in 1874, was completed, and was accepted by the Trustees in March.

During the ten years preceding this date, the number of out-patients had more than trebled; in 1875 alone there were 16,993 patients treated, and in the first six months the amount received from them was \$142.70. On the first of July locked boxes were placed in the rooms of the hospital where out-patients were received, with a proper inscription thereon requesting those who were "able and disposed to pay any sum, however small, for the services rendered to them, to deposit the same therein, to be expended for the benefit of the Out-Patient Department of this Hospital." During the following six months \$124.75 was received, excluding the sums paid by dental patients for fillings. Of these patients, more than 5,000 came from places other than Boston, and it became a question how far gratuitous services at the hospital should be given without limitation, or more thorough investigation into their resources, in order to distinguish the needy from those who were perhaps abusing a privilege. The subject was taken under consideration. Enlarged accommodations for these patients was becoming necessary, and this matter was put into the hands of the Committee on Repairs before the end of the year.

Out-Patient
Department

In the trustees' records, under date of January 22d, is noted the death, on January 17th, of Miss Sarah J. Wry, a nurse in the hospital for upwards of eighteen years. A long rehearsal of her fine points of character and her unusual efficiency as a nurse follows, ending with these words: "It is their [the Trustees'] privilege to bear witness to her as they have known her, in the way she would most wish to be remembered, as a Good Nurse."

Training
School

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

- 1875 On the last day of the year the Trustees voted "That it is expedient that arrangement should be made for placing all the wards of the Hospital in charge of the Training School for Nurses, under such regulations as shall be hereafter adopted by the Trustees."
- Treadwell Library The Treadwell Library was reported to be growing, now numbering over 3,500 volumes. "By the liberality of the surgeons and physicians, a librarian [Miss G. L. Sturtevant, at this time matron of the hospital] has been provided for the last two years, and since then no book has been lost."
- Warren Library The Warren Library (for patients) now numbered 1,300 volumes. From the Warren Fund, appropriated to the purchase of moral and religious books to be given to patients leaving the hospital, 82 are reported to have been bought and all but 10 distributed.
- Bequests The bequest of the late Mr. James M. Beebe, of \$50,000 for free beds, was a generous contribution to a worthy cause, the expense of which the hospital was beginning to find it difficult to meet. A bequest of \$200,000 was received from Mrs. A. H. Lincoln, widow of the late Frederick W. Lincoln, one half of the income for the support of free beds at the hospital, and the other half for the aid of female patients at the asylum.
- Comparative Statistics A glance at certain birthplace statistics as compared with the same fifty years later is interesting at this point. The number of patients of foreign birth in 1875 was 200 in excess of American born. There were 619 born in Ireland, and two in Italy. In 1925 the number of foreign born was 856 *less* than the American born. There were 428 born in Ireland and 542 in Italy.
- Fire Protection In the spring it was voted to put a fire signal into the hospital, and later on full directions for action in case of fire were ordered to be printed and posted in proper places through the various buildings. Three fire doors were put into the "new corridor," and the following "fire notice" was distributed among the officers and medical attendants: "Massachusetts General Hospital. Telegraphic Fire Alarm, No. 631. This number, to be struck only in case of fire at the Hospital, will call the Fire

Department, and also notify Physicians, and Surgeons, and Trustees that their presence is desired."

Fire Commissioners of Boston were notified that "in case of accident to any fireman on duty, the Hospital ambulance will be sent to him without charge."

Certain changes in the form of the accounts of the stewards of the hospital and of the asylum were adopted in order that the treasurer might be able to submit to the Trustees, at their quarterly meetings, "complete accounts of the expenses in each department."

Lesser
matters

All during the year the subject of drainage, both of buildings and grounds, was under consideration.

In any temporary absence of Dr. Folsom, it was found possible to obtain a suitable substitute for "ten dollars for a whole day and night, or five dollars for half that time."

In March Dr. Folsom was given permission to comply with an invitation from the Johns Hopkins Hospital to "embody in writing such suggestions as his experience may enable him to make for their guidance in the construction and management of their hospital."

In July it was decided that, if expedient, "wire fly screens are to be placed in the windows of the new ward at the Hospital."

The Asylum

In June report was made of the purchase, for the sum of \$75,000, of about 114 acres of the Waverley Company's lands as a new site for the asylum. The procuring of plans and estimates for laying out the ground and for buildings to be erected was authorized. This land was situated on Wellington Hill, Belmont.

New site

The pressure of the times made it necessary to reduce expenses wherever possible, and early in the year it was ordered that farming at the asylum be restricted to grazing and the raising of hay, and that the number of laborers and stock now on the farm be reduced, but that the present gardens be maintained.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER VI

1876. CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION. MISS CLARA BARTON. IMPROVEMENTS AT THE ASYLUM

1876

The Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

The death of Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson, in August, after a lingering illness, left vacant the position of Treasurer which he had held for many years. He served first as trustee, from 1846 to 1859; then as treasurer, from 1859 to 1876. A tribute of the Trustees to Mr. Stevenson ends with these words: "he has left a memory to be cherished as long as the best benefactors of the Hospital are remembered."

At the request of the Trustees the duties of treasurer were assumed by Mr. Thomas B. Hall, the Secretary, until the end of the year. Mr. Francis H. Peabody was elected Treasurer on December 29, 1876.

Staff

Dr. Algernon Coolidge, on account of ill health, resigned, on January 14th, as one of the visiting surgeons, and later was appointed to the Board of Consultation. Dr. J. Collins Warren was appointed in Dr. Coolidge's place, and Dr. John Homans as surgeon to out-patients in place of Dr. Warren.

Adminis-
tration

In April Dr. Norton Folsom, Resident Physician of the Hospital since 1872, handed in his resignation. He continued his duties until October 31st, when he was succeeded by Dr. James H. Whittemore, unanimously elected in August. Dr. Whittemore was First Assistant Physician at the asylum from 1863 to 1871, resigning on account of illness. He was reappointed in 1874, and from this position was elected to succeed Dr. Folsom. Dr. Charles E. Woodbury was appointed at the asylum in Dr. Whittemore's place. Shortly after his appointment he was severely injured by a patient and subsequently was obliged to retire permanently on account of his slow recovery, his resignation being accepted "with keen regret."

Bonding of
Land

In July the subject of *bonding to the City of Boston, for public park purposes only, the lands belonging to this

*See also History of 1881.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1876

Corporation lying between Charles Street and the Charles River was referred to the Finance Committee. This committee recommended that a bond be given for the sale of the property at the assessed value for the year 1875, \$81,500, to hold good until December 1st, subject to the existing lease of the premises. The treasurer was authorized to give a bond to the City of Boston accordingly.

During the summer arrangements were made for a better classification of out-patients, so that they might be more quickly assigned to proper rooms. Abuse of the privileges of this department continued, patients who could well afford to pay a physician coming here constantly for treatment. Voluntary contributions for 1876 amounted to but \$125.98, and the number of patients cared for was 17,000. Reports of similar conditions in London hospitals were examined, the protection of this department of the hospital work being considered worthy of serious thought. But the committee appointed to investigate reported *against* making any charge to out-patients.

Out-Patient
Department

Certain conditions, recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose, as a basis for the extension of the work of the Training School, having been duly considered and adopted, were communicated to the managers for their consideration. A favorable reply was later received and the rules thus agreed upon accepted. (For a full account of these proceedings see "History of the Training School for Nurses," by Sara E. Parsons.) The "old Brick" was altered at a cost of \$3,700 for the accommodation of the fifty-two nurses who were now serving in the wards of the hospital, and was renamed the "Nurses' Building." The expense of maintaining them outside was becoming too much of a burden to expect the managers of the School to carry; moreover, the Trustees wished them to live inside the hospital grounds. The value of the trained nurse within the institution was beginning to be more fully appreciated. It is stated in the trustees' report that these women, "with right notions of their duties, will eventually prove a blessing to the sick of all classes in the community."

Training
School

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1876

In October the Trustees voted "that the managers of the Training School for Nurses be invited to hold their monthly meetings in the Trustees' parlor at the Hospital."

House
Pupils

It was this year that Maurice H. Richardson, the great-hearted, received his appointment as surgical house pupil, and began the career which brought him, thirty-five years later, to the highest position which the hospital has to offer to its surgeons, — that of the Surgeon-in-Chief. He remained a house pupil only six months, believing that in the dissecting room at the Harvard Medical School lay the most direct route to the great desire of his life, — to be a surgeon. It was 1882 before he was again one of the hospital family.

Gifts

On July 14th "Mr. Dwight, in behalf of the Committee of the French Relief Fund of 1871 . . . presented an unexpended balance of that Fund, namely, Thirty-one hundred dollars in United States six per cent gold Bonds, and one hundred and forty-one dollars in currency — To be held by the Massachusetts General Hospital in trust during the life of Miss Clara Barton, lately of New England Village, Worcester County, Massachusetts, to pay to her semi-annually all income arising from the above property, during her life, and at and after her death, to its own use as the property of the Massachusetts General Hospital, for its general purposes." This "donation in trust" was accepted "with grateful acknowledgments."

At the same time a note was received from Dr. Joseph H. Warren, offering to present to the Trustees a dish which accompanied the note, "having the representation of the Massachusetts General Hospital probably as it looked soon after erected." This had come into the hands of the donor through Oliver Warren, an architect of Dorchester, Massachusetts. This dish had been well cared for, and at present (1928) hangs in the Treadwell Library protected by a mahogany glass-topped box, and is regarded as a very great treasure. It is a piece of the original set of china made for and used at the hospital when it was first opened, and is now very rare.

Warren
Library

What is probably the first written annual report of the Warren Library was found in the secretary's files under

date of January 11, 1877, being the report of 1876, and signed by G. L. Sturtevant, the librarian appointed the previous year. It is interesting as not differing greatly from the observations of some librarians of much later date, regretting that donors of books should take such an opportunity of disposing of old, soiled, mutilated volumes, "so unattractive that they are no acquisition to the library, their only value being what they will bring for old paper." On the other hand, she gratefully mentions other gifts which have brought much pleasure to patients.

In response to a communication received in February from the Massachusetts Commission to the National Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia asking for an exhibit of the history, buildings, and operation of the Institutions under the charge of the Trustees, it was voted to send a copy of the Bowditch History of the Hospital and the recent annual reports of the Trustees.

Lesser
matters

Visiting physicians and surgeons were requested to cause a special record to be kept of cases of contagious and septic disease occurring in the hospital, specifying the ward and room in which they occurred, with a view to an accurate knowledge of their origin and propagation.

In August of this year temperature charts are first noticed in the clinical records, chiefly in cases of typhoid fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. Temperatures had been recorded in medical histories since the early part of 1868, written in as a part of the daily notes, and first of all in fever cases. After January 1, 1877, graphic charts were practically in general use on both medical and surgical services.

Much investigation of house diets, both at the hospital and at the asylum, was carried on all during the year with the result that entirely new Diet Tables were prepared and put into use.

In January the Visiting Committee reported "one case of diphtheria in the House, and several cases of sore throat. No action was taken."

In February the Committee on Admitting Patients was authorized to receive patients living out of Massachusetts upon the same conditions as those residing in the State.

1876

In March tenants of the Hospital Wharf on Charles Street asked for an extension of lease. This was granted, and permission given to erect a chapel on a portion of the estate. This was the Chapel of the Evangelists, a mission belonging to Trinity Church.

On May 19th it was voted "That the future income of the Bowditch History Fund, and the amount on hand, — over \$4,000, — be appropriated to publishing the annual report of the Trustees, and that it be stated in our report that the same 'is printed at the expense of the Bowditch History Fund,' as a continual acknowledgment of the liberality of the donor."

In June authorization was given to the Resident Physician to have "all lettering on the ambulance erased." No reason being given, we wonder if the sight of an ambulance on the street struck terror to the public heart; or if members of the visiting staff objected to riding (at night) in a lettered vehicle.

The Asylum

Authorization was given in October to have "a sufficient stone wall built on the road in front of the Belmont estate. The farmer was appointed "special police," as an experiment, to prevent intrusion on the grounds. Nothing beyond the drawing of plans had yet been done in regard to the erection of buildings on the new site.

Under Mr. Bagley, the steward of this date, some decided improvements were introduced. By the aid of "a new and capacious oven," the bread used at the hospital was baked at the asylum and delivered in Boston daily. By means of a new ice house much of the meat of both establishments, bought at wholesale prices, could be kept in large quantities. The hospital was also now supplied with milk from the asylum farm. These improved arrangements contributed to both better and cheaper food.

The report of the Trustees contains this paragraph:

"For the treatment of insane persons we could wish some practice more encouraging in its remedial effects might be devised. As now administered asylums for such unfortunates afford little more than a place where they may be isolated from

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

society, kindly treated and a watchful oversight maintained to prevent them from committing injury on themselves or their attendants. This may be all their malady admits of, but we hope not, preferring to look forward to a time when asylums shall be provided, in which occupation can be introduced, diversified to meet the needs of the various cases, and through such means entice, if possible, the inmates into new fields of thought, and increase the percentage of curable cases."

1876

Inside of ten years the realization of this wish had begun, under the wise management of Dr. Edward Cowles. Among questions concerning reorganization at this present time, it was asked "whether one or more trained nurses may be employed." This was granted.

Mrs. Alpheus Crosby, of Salem, was invited to act as Lady Visitor to female patients, under such conditions as might be determined by the Chairman of the Trustees in consultation with Dr. Jelly.

Lady
Visitor

CHAPTER VII

1877. ANTISEPSIS. CHANGES IN THE BULFINCH BUILDING

1877

The Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Staff

In July it was voted to increase the number of physicians to out-patients from four to six; Dr. Elbridge G. Cutler and Dr. F. Gordon Morrill were accordingly appointed. In March Dr. Charles Wilson, the dentist, asked that his title might be changed from "Dentist" to "Dental Surgeon." The request was granted.

Financial
matters

In January the question of consolidating the policies in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company held by this Corporation was referred to the Finance Committee, with the Treasurer, with full power to act.

The causes of excess of expense over income in 1876 was ordered to be investigated, and was reported upon with these resulting votes:

"1st. That none but absolutely necessary repairs be made during the current year.

"2d. That the Committee on Admitting Patients be requested to reduce the attendance and service at the Asylum to a cost of \$30,000 for the current year, and to discharge if need be, any of the non-paying patients who can be removed to another institution without injury.

"3d. That the Resident Physician be requested to admit to the Hospital none but pressing cases as free patients, until the number of free beds is so far diminished that it can be kept at or under 140; also to admit no free patients unless provided for by the Rules . . . without an agreement on their, or their friends' part, to pay if able.

"4th. That the Chairman be authorized to employ a Visitor, or to make arrangements with the Visitors of the Provident Association, whichever may be most efficient, as a means of investigating the circumstances of patients desiring to be treated free.

"5th. That a similar agreement and investigation be required with regard to out-patients.

"6th. That the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital and the Superintendent of the Asylum be requested to reduce their orders for extra diet, if they have not already done so, in view of the improved House Diet."

A week later, report was made of the appointment of a Visitor to serve at one dollar per day in making inquiries—

1877

under the direction of the Resident Physician — into the pecuniary circumstances of patients of the hospital desiring to be treated free. At the end of the year the finances of the institution were reported in much better condition than a year previous. For the first time in several years the annual accounts did not show a deficit. Rigid economy had been required by the straitened conditions, only a small amount of repairing had been done, and very little building. And, as it happened, there was a large number of munificent bequests and donations, — a very timely assistance.

The number of free beds voted quarterly by the Trustees to be maintained as a fair limit for resources of the hospital had been “not less than one hundred”; the number actually supported during this year averaged 162 daily, which the present financial condition of the hospital did not warrant. Therefore, under date of January 12, 1877, a circular was issued to the public plainly stating the condition of things, and appealing for a generous number of subscribers, the present number having “dwindled to seventy-two.” This appeal resulted in the addition of \$7,000 to this fund during the next year, and the increase in number of subscribers to one hundred and eighteen.

Free Beds

The unrestricted income of the hospital at this time was that arising from the sum of \$9,500. The amount received from the 2,096 patients treated in 1876 was \$11,344. The amount paid out for them was \$93,378. The larger number of these people were laborers, and practically, therefore, without resources when in the hospital. Anxiety concerning their families as well as themselves without doubt retarded recovery, and increased their number of “free days.” Thirty years later, through the vision and inspiration of Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Social Service came to the direct aid of this class of sufferers, and indirectly to the aid of the hospital in diminishing expense on their account.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, in his “Life of Sir William Osler,” writes:* “The ’70’s . . . saw the dawn of a most important period for medicine, which had awakened with the

Antisepsis

*Life of Sir William Osler, vol. I, p. 92.

1877

new learning relating to the microscopic sources of diseases following upon the cellular doctrine of Virchow, and leading up to the bacteriological discoveries of Pasteur and Koch, and the adaptation of them by Lister to surgery."

Lister had made his discovery in the early '60's, and had practised antiseptics in his own surgical work since 1867. About two years later Dr. J. Collins Warren, then just completing his studies abroad, had an opportunity to meet Lister and watch his methods. He returned home very enthusiastic over what he had seen, and brought a complete set of Lister's apparatus, expecting to introduce its use in this hospital. I quote quite freely from an article of Dr. Warren's, published a good many years later in the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

*"By contrast with present day practice, Lister's procedure was curious enough, its crudity being inevitable in view of the imperfect knowledge of bacteria. His first method was to wash the surface of the wound with a one-to-twenty solution of carbolic acid, in order to destroy the germs of putrescence; and then to cover the line of the wound, or the surface, as the case might be, with lint impregnated with carbolic acid; outside of the lint was placed a thin sheet of metal. For opening abscesses he directed the use of a small square of rag which had been dipped in a solution consisting of one part of crystallized carbolic acid to four parts of boiled linseed oil. This rag was laid over the site of the incision to be made. One edge of the rag being raised for the purpose, the cut was then made with a knife dipped in the same carbolized oil, and the rag dropped back again as an antiseptic curtain from beneath which the pus flowed out of the abscess. . . .

"For the dressing of open wounds Lister devised a putty charged with carbolic acid, a thin sheet of the putty being laid directly on the surface of the flesh.

"When I visited him, Lister had substituted for the carbolated putty a new dressing which consisted of a sort of rough plaster made of carbolized shellac laid on cloth. By warming the plaster by holding it against a hot tea kettle the shellac came loose, and was to be laid over the surface of the wound. I bought some of these preparations of plaster and brought them home with me in large tin cylinders so as to have them in the shape used by Lister.

"After returning to Boston I offered to use some of these dressings in the Massachusetts General Hospital, but I was

**Boston Evening Transcript*, March 13, 1912.

coldly informed that the carbolic acid treatment had been discarded." . . .

"The development of antiseptic surgery was slow, laborious and uncertain. Lister's methods were tried in both the Boston hospitals [the Massachusetts General and the Boston City], but for the most of a decade they were looked at skeptically by the older surgeons of the city, who at that time controlled the surgical field much more closely than now."

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, in a lecture on "The Modern Art of Promoting the Repair of Tissue," delivered before the Medical Class of Harvard University in 1876, says:

"Mr. Lister's first article was published in the spring of 1865. In the autumn of that year, Dr. Beach, then my house surgeon, dressed a couple of amputations in the way described by Lister. They did well. But other dressings did well also, so that the new method was abandoned.

"Two years ago, however [1874], the evidence had so accumulated that I set fairly to work to try the experiment again, beginning with what seemed the most reasonable. I thoroughly washed lesions and wounds in a carbolic solution, covered them with a cloth similarly wet, and then with a rubber cloth to hinder evaporation. They did better than those otherwise treated."

In regard to the carbolic spray, Dr. Bigelow says:

"The atomizer, which blows a cloud of spray of the strength of one in forty upon a wound, whether during an operation or a dressing, is an essential feature of Lister's method. It certainly adds nothing to the immediate comfort of the surgeon."

But he adds later:

"The result of a complete Lister dressing, spray included, is sometimes marvellous."

Dr. Warren writes further:

"Lister had early devised a spray of carbolic solution for the purpose of disinfecting the air above a wound, both at operation, and when dressings were changed; and he continued the use of this spray until 1887. The Germans had brought in before that year the rule of scrubbing. With that the antiseptic era closed, and the aseptic era began."

In 1869 Dr. Warren wrote a letter to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (vol. lxxxi, p. 175) which ends with these words:

"Whatever the merits of the antiseptic system may be, it is very evident that a proper appreciation of them can never

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1877

be arrived at without that scrupulous attention to detail which has so frequently been insisted upon by its originator."

This very lack of attention to *all* of the necessary detail was the cause of failure in many cases where the Lister system was tried. A search through the clinical records of the hospital for this period shows that during 1877 the carbolic spray was occasionally used, especially in amputations, both during an operation and during change of dressings.

*Antiseptic gauze dressing was in use as early as September, 1876, as demonstrated by Dr. E. H. Bradford at a meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

Building

Towards the end of the year certain changes were made on the ground floor of the hospital, the most important being an entrance to the building at its easterly end; also, directly at the left of this entrance, a more convenient office for the Resident Physician, and beyond, rooms for the reception of patients. At the west end of the building "new and commodious quarters" were built for the apothecary department, consisting of a narrow room extending from the elevator at the end of the long corridor, across the end of the building, and past the corner of the Bulfinch Front, as far as to the present outer door of the "brick corridor." It was just about wide enough for the pharmacist to move back and forth comfortably between his shelves on one side and his prescription counter on the other. Supplies were handed out to nurses through a window opening at the south end of the store into a small waiting room. Beyond this was an outside door leading up a few steps to the gravel walk in front of the Bulfinch Building.

Out-Patient
Department

Investigation into the status of out-patients with a view to preventing abuse of this charity had been continued. Results showed that during the past year about one quarter of the number treated might have paid something; but the Trustees were inclined to be lenient, realizing that in any public charity there are bound to be some beneficiaries who are unworthy. Applicants who seemed able to pay something had been asked a small fee. All persons who applied were allowed the first visit,

*See *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xcv, p. 559.



APOTHECARY STORE, 1877-1901

but if on investigation it was found that they were able to pay a physician's fee they were denied a second visit. It was felt that united action by the City Hospital Dispensary, the Boston Dispensary, and the Dispensary of this Hospital would be desirable for self-protection. Additional investigation was later authorized.

In August a committee was appointed to report on "the expediency of furnishing medicines, for a proper compensation, to such out-patients as may require them." This proposition, after having been adopted, was reconsidered twice, and finally action postponed.

The question of regulating the times and hours of physicians and surgeons to out-patients was brought up, and was referred to the Chairman of the Trustees to proceed as he thought best.

In February it was reported that eleven essays had been received in competition for the Warren Prize. Award was made to Dr. E. O. Shakspeare, of Philadelphia, for a dissertation entitled "The Healing of Arteries after Ligation."

Warren
Prize

In November the following Rule relative to the Warren Prize was adopted:

"Triennially, in the month of February, the Board of Trustees shall notify the Board of Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the probable amount of money to be appropriated for the Warren Prize to be awarded three years from that time; and shall authorize said Board to take action in reference to the selection of a subject, in accordance with the provisions of the bequest; to give suitable notice of the terms of competition, in medical or other journals, at a cost not exceeding sixty dollars, which sum shall be taken from the income of the Prize Fund; to receive the essays; to award the prize; to notify the author of the successful essay; to make a public announcement of the same; to inform the Board of Trustees and the Treasurer of the Corporation to whom the prize money is to be paid; and to return the essays, including the successful one, to their several authors whenever they may be called for."

A large bequest (over \$140,000) from Miss Charlotte Harris was partially paid over to the hospital during the year; the last amount was received in March, 1878.

Bequest and
Donation

In July a portrait of Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson, the late Treasurer of the Corporation, was received as a gift from Mrs. Stevenson.

1877

Lesser
matters

Donations were asked "to defray the expense of painting and decorating the walls and ceilings of the wards."

In May a new fence was completed on the Charles Street side of the hospital grounds.

In June refrigerators were placed in the wards.

The Asylum

This was a quiet year at the asylum, with little to record. The Committee on Admitting Patients made this suggestion:

"If women nurses were substituted for men on the gentlemen's side, perhaps twenty out of the thirty-three male attendants could be discharged, at a saving of \$2,400 per annum, and the Committee believes that such a change would also be greatly for the benefit of the patients.

"All danger of harsh treatment would be avoided. The influence of the nurses would be a soothing one much needed by irritable nerves. Our men patients come to us from the care of women, their mothers, sisters or wives. From their arrival at the Asylum, they hardly see a woman's face. We do not believe the change is a desirable one. . . . It would seem to be an experiment well worth trying . . . to place men who are nervously deranged under the care of women."

The question of the legality of receiving voluntary patients, not insane, was brought up to be looked into, and was later reported upon, — adversely.

In April the Superintendent was authorized to purchase 500 feet of fire hose, at a cost not exceeding \$375; and in October it was decided to place a fire alarm box in Appleton House, connected with the fire alarm in Somerville.

CHAPTER VIII

1878. ERECTION OF "THE FLAT." TAXATION.
UNIFORM FOR NURSES

The Hospital

1878

Mr. Peter C. Brooks, Jr., resigned from the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop was elected in his place.

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees and
Staff

The death of Dr. John E. Tyler removed a member of the Board of Consultation. Dr. Tyler was eminent as a neurologist, and was Professor of Mental Disease at the Harvard Medical School. He was Superintendent of the McLean Asylum from 1858 to 1871, and was appointed to the Board of Consultation in 1872.

The Surgical Staff also lost a valued member. Dr. George H. Gay was appointed visiting surgeon in 1854, and served continuously until his death, on August 12th of this year. The Out-Patient Building, erected in 1883 and, opened on January 1, 1884, was named for him. (See history of these two years.)

On January 11th Dr. Henry Tuck resigned as physician to out-patients, and on February 15th Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck was elected in his place, beginning a long and distinguished term of service at the hospital. He has been called "the best practitioner of his day."

During the year a small two-story addition, for the accommodation of the house pupils, was made at the north end of the building containing the surgical amphitheatre. The addition was later known as "The Flat," and many an exciting time took place in this little corner of the hospital during the next thirty or forty years.

Building

In January the wooden hot-air flues in the west wing of the Bulfinch Building were replaced with tin pipes. In February authorization was given for an outside entrance directly to the Accident Room, and "with a sheltered roof." This was cut through the north wall of the east wing and opened into the corridor just opposite the door of the Accident Room, making it possible to bring in a patient without carrying him through the hospital.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1878 The matter of the organization of Assistants in the
Out-Patient Out-Patient Department was taken under consideration,
Department and a plan for such organization finally adopted in March,
1879.

Training The first suggestion for a uniform for the nurses of the
School Training School came this year, though it consisted only
in the wearing of caps, cuffs, and aprons with wide strings
tied in a big bow at the back. These apron strings had to
be discarded later on, for a new piece of laundry machinery
was introduced called an "extractor," which extracted
the strings so frequently that in the end they had to be
abandoned altogether, and the flat buttoned belt was
substituted.

Gift A photograph of Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix was pre-
sented to the Trustees on April 19th, and placed in their
Parlor. It was later removed to the McLean Hospital,
where it more properly belonged, and now hangs in the
library at the Administration Building. Miss Dix was
instrumental in greatly ameliorating the conditions of the
insane in America, and even in Great Britain. She ob-
tained many improvements, and brought about legislation
establishing psychopathic institutions in several of the
States. She died in 1887.

Lesser The following rule regarding autopsies was published
matters in the annual report of the Trustees: "No autopsy shall
be made in any case when it shall have been expressly
prohibited by the patient or by his or her family or
friends."

In January a list of the patients, with their addresses,
who had been cared for free during the preceding year,
was submitted to a committee, who were requested to
discover if any reimbursement for their board might be
obtained from City, Town, or State. At the opposite extreme
was one patient recorded as having paid \$70 per week!

In March the Dental Faculty of Harvard University
requested that a small charge be made at the hospital
for operations on the teeth. No action was taken.

The Asylum

Taxation The Legislature of 1877-'78 passed an Act of amend-
ment relating to the real estate of literary, benevolent,

charitable and scientific institutions, from which the following is quoted: "The real estate belonging to such institutions . . . purchased with a view of removal thereto, shall not be exempt from taxation for a longer period than two years until such removal takes place."

Under the provisions of this Act, it appeared that the land recently bought at Belmont as a site for the proposed new Asylum might in the future be taxed, before it became possible to build and to move. The report of the Trustees for 1878 expresses great regret concerning the matter, and ends with this sentence:

"Practically, the burden of the proposed tax will fall most heavily on those least able to bear it; for the Trustees carefully apply the income of such funds as they can devote to the purpose, to the reduction of the expenses of the patients who are unable to pay the full cost of their maintenance at the Asylum; and the power to do this will be diminished by just the amount of the proposed tax."

The Act was not repealed, and the move from Somerville to Waverley did not take place until 1895.

Dr. Jelly, in his report of the year, deploras the general *diminished percentage of recoveries of the insane as shown by statistics from the various hospitals of the country, and observes that it "must be owing to a change in the curability of the cases themselves; from alteration in the constitution, habits of life, and the ways of business of our people, and very often to too long delay in being placed under proper treatment, rather than to the peculiarities of temperament in those making up the statistics."

*See also History of 1882, p. 75.

CHAPTER IX

1879. CONVALESCENT HOME. DR. COWLES AND
DR. TUTTLE AT THE ASYLUM

1879

The Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Staff

On January 1st occurred the death of Dr. John Barnard Swett Jackson, at this time a member of the Board of Consultation. He held the position of assistant physician from 1837 to 1838, and was visiting physician from 1840 to 1864. He had served on the Board of Consultation since 1868. The Trustees passed the following resolution:

"It is Resolved that this Board remembers with respect and gratitude the various and prolonged services which this eminent Pathologist, conspicuous by his enthusiastic devotion to the study of disease, his accurate observation, his careful conclusions, has rendered to the Hospital; and it is ordered that this Resolve be placed upon the Records."

Dr. Jackson was a pioneer pathologist, having studied medicine in Paris at a time when modern medicine was just beginning to make itself evident. All of his important writings were on questions of pathology, and were chiefly contributions to periodical literature. His most valuable work is "The Warren Anatomical Museum," published in 1870. He was probably the first medical man in Boston to study diseases of the lower animals.

Dr. Morrill Wyman was appointed to the Board of Consultation in April of this year. Dr. H. H. A. Beach was appointed visiting surgeon to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Gay's death, and Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow surgeon to out-patients in Dr. Beach's place.

Conva-
les-
cent
Home

During the year a gift of \$1000 was received from Miss Mary A. P. Russell as the beginning of a fund designed to build a home for convalescents. Miss Russell devoted herself to this object, and pushed the cause with such good effect that before the end of the year the subscriptions amounted to \$5,446, and the Trustees had planned for a building to be erected on the land at Belmont. It was decided to commence work in the early spring of 1880, and more donations were invited.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The building devoted to the nurses, the "old Brick," was now enlarged by the addition of another story, giving much better and more suitable accommodations. The *first annual report of the School was presented this year, written by Mrs. Samuel Parkman. It contains the first request for an endowment.

1879
Training
School

In March it was voted that the mummy from Thebes, presented to the Hospital on May 4, 1823, be deposited in the Art Museum of Boston for safekeeping. No record of this transfer or of the return of the mummy to the hospital has been found, but for more than thirty years he has dwelt in the old operating room, in the Dome. Dr. John C. Warren, shortly after the reception of this gift, and at the request of the Trustees, wrote a full description of it "for the satisfaction of the public." (A copy of Dr. Warren's paper is in the Treadwell Library.) His careful examination led him to believe that it was the body of an Egyptian priest, who probably lived before the days of the Persian conquest. These priests were also the physicians of their time, so perhaps his final location in a hospital has not been altogether distasteful to his possible hovering spirit. However, in the Art Museum he might have encountered an old contemporary.

The
Mummy

The Asylum

Dr. Edward Cowles was elected Superintendent of the Asylum following the resignation of Dr. George F. Jelly, which took effect June 1st, he having decided to resume private practice. Dr. Jelly had filled this office since 1871. Dr. Cowles came to the asylum with the experience of ten years in the United States Army and seven years as Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital behind him. Before taking up his duties he spent some months in Europe visiting institutions for the insane. During this period — June 1st to December 10th — Dr. F. W. Page accepted the charge of affairs, afterwards resigning his position as First Assistant Physician to become the head of the new Nervine Institution in Jamaica Plain. Dr. George T. Tuttle, on April 15th, began his duties as

Changes in
Personnel:
Adminis-
tration

*Printed in full in the History of the Training School, by Sara E. Parsons.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1879

Second Assistant Physician, and a year later became First Assistant Physician. This was the beginning of long and important service on the part of each of these officers. In December of this year the Reverend George J. Prescott was appointed chaplain, in which office he ministered to the spiritual needs of patients for nearly an even fifty years. His death occurred on December 27, 1928.

Investigation of an increase in expense at the asylum discovered the fact that patients had been given permission to order their own food. However, it had been tried simply as an experiment, which proved to be "unwise."

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER X

1880. CONVALESCENT HOME. CHANGES IN TREATMENT OF ASYLUM PATIENTS

The Hospital

In November, after seven years' service, Mr. Robert H. Stevenson resigned from the Board of Trustees, and in December Mr. Roger Wolcott was elected in his place.

Dr. Samuel W. Langmaid was, in March, appointed second physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat; and in October Dr. F. H. Hooper assistant physician to the same department.

It will be remembered that in 1877 Dr. Whittemore was requested to make thorough investigation into the matter of hospital abuse in the out-patient department. Inquiry at the Boston Dispensary and at the Boston City Hospital proved that similar conditions prevailed at both institutions. Dr. Whittemore summed up his results in a comprehensive paper entitled "Are Free Dispensaries Abused?" which he read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and also before the Suffolk District Medical Society, and which is printed in full at the end of the annual report of the hospital for 1880. The paragraph here quoted states very plainly the efforts of this hospital to overcome the "abuse," and the conditions existing at this date.

"In the Massachusetts General Hospital Out-Patient Department, prior to 1877 (in 1875), there were placed in conspicuous places in each room of the department a box with a card over it inviting all those liberally inclined, who came there for treatment, to deposit in these boxes what little money they felt inclined to. The amount was never burdensome to the hospital. . . . In 1877 a person was employed by the hospital to see every person who came for treatment, and ask them if they could afford to pay for medical treatment or not. If not, they were at once admitted after giving their name and address. Those who said they could pay, were asked to give according to their means, but less than twenty-five cents was not desired; those who could pay a dollar and over were told not to come again after their first visit, as they were not of the class for whom the department was opened, but that they must seek

1880

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees and
Staff

Out-Patient
Department

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1880

advice outside, at the physicians' offices. This did not result in any diminution of patients, and in a short time but very few could afford to pay over twenty-five cents. This system is not satisfactory, and seems to act as a premium on deceiving. In November, 1877, a competent and experienced man was employed to investigate the condition of all who came to the department from Boston (old city) and South Boston. The result was as follows: number of visits, 386; number of deserving poor, 254; number giving wrong addresses, 79; number amply able to pay, 53. Of the fifty-three able to pay, nineteen owned their houses and other property in the city. The number giving wrong addresses were classed as undeserving, as is the custom in other cities and countries; with these and those able to pay we have one-third of the whole number considered as undeserving applicants. The Massachusetts General Hospital Dispensary gives no medicines, only in extreme and recommended cases."

Dr. Whittemore's final suggestion was that there should be "a competent and experienced paid inspector at each of the large dispensaries."

Conva-
lescent Home

Friends of the hospital among the community responded so generously to the invitation to contribute towards the building of a convalescent home that the entire amount asked, \$100,000, was nearly complete at the beginning of this year. This amount was expected to cover the expense of building the cottage and to provide for its maintenance. Plans drawn by Mr. Carl Fehmer, architect, were accepted early in the year, and authorization given to break ground. The Trustees hoped for occupancy before the year ended.

It was voted "that all the subscriptions collected by Miss Russell for the Convalescent Fund should go to form a 'Restricted Fund,' the income of which should be applied to the support and relief of convalescent patients."

The Trustees in their annual report expressed their intentions regarding the "Home" in these words:

"It not unfrequently occurs that patients who no longer require hospital treatment, and should no longer remain within the wards, either for their own advantage or that of the institution, are still unfit to return to their homes and renew at once their cares and work. Such cases are especially frequent in the female wards. It is the intention of the Trustees to transfer such patients, under the advice of the professional staff, to this



CONVALESCENT HOME, WAVERLEY

cottage in the country, where their convalescence may be hastened and confirmed.

1880

"The Trustees are of the opinion that it will prove to be no unimportant department of the Hospital, and that its results will justify the humane generosity of those who have built and endowed it."

Assent of the family of the late Dr. J. C. Warren was asked to the use of the income of the Warren Fund for the purchase of books to be *lent* instead of *given* to the patients of the hospital. A favorable reply was received.

Warren
Library

On August 6th, on request of the Chief Marshal of the 250th Anniversary Celebration of the Settlement of Boston, to take place on September 17th, permission was given to place the ambulance of the hospital at his service "for use of the Procession."

Lesser
matters

August 28th Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who thirty years before disputed the claims of Dr. William T. G. Morton to the discovery of the use of sulphuric ether as a surgical anæsthetic, died at the McLean Asylum.

The Asylum

In January two tracts of land on the outskirts of the asylum estate at Somerville (about 23 acres in all) were sold to the Fitchburg railroad, for about \$70,000. This, added to the damages received from the Lowell railroad for running their tracks through the asylum grounds, makes a fund of \$122,976 to be used for new asylum buildings.

Dr. Cowles was constantly giving attention to the subject of non-restraint of patients as a wise and therapeutic measure. Some of the wards were now unlocked during the day, and patients allowed to go freely from one to another, and to go out of doors. During the latter part of this year some of the ornamental latticed gratings were removed from the windows, and the sashes stopped so that they opened six inches at the bottom and six at the top. This gave to patients a sense of freedom which they had never, in years past, been allowed to enjoy. Mechanical restraint was reduced to a minimum, though it had never been employed when other means would do as well.

Patients

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1880

Internes

Dr. Cowles was authorized to nominate two medical internes for the asylum, to serve without pay, and under similar rules as attach to house pupils at the hospital; also to engage a trained apothecary in place of the present medical student. While these innovations were to be regarded as provisional only, the medical internes proved a valuable addition to the staff.

The new forms for statistical tables recommended by the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity for the use of Massachusetts hospitals and asylums for the insane were used this year in the preparation of the annual report of cases.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XI

1881. NEW "LODGE." FEES

The Hospital

1881

The chief officers of the Institution at the beginning of this decade were as follows:

Chief
Officers

HENRY B. ROGERS, *President*

NATHANIEL THAYER, *Vice-President*

FRANCIS H. PEABODY, *Treasurer*

THOMAS B. HALL, *Secretary*

Trustees:

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*

*CHARLES V. BEMIS

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH

CHARLES H. DALTON

EDMUND DWIGHT

*WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.

GEORGE S. HALE

*HENRY P. KIDDER

THORNTON K. LOTHROP

CHARLES J. MORRILL

*SAMUEL D. WARREN

ROGER WOLCOTT

JAMES H. WHITTEMORE, M.D., *Resident Physician
of the General Hospital*

EDWARD COWLES, M.D., *Superintendent of the Mc-
Lean Asylum*

"Early in the year Mr. Francis H. Peabody resigned the office of Treasurer, which he had held for four years, leaving the Corporation under heavy obligation to him for able and successful service." In May Mr. David R. Whitney was elected in his place.

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Trustees

Mr. Charles H. Dalton, who had been on the Board of Trustees since 1866, resigned in the autumn. Copy is

*Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1881

here made of a minute entered on the records of the Trustees in January, 1882:

"[The Trustees] remember, and they desire it to be clearly entered on their records, how much the Hospital is indebted to him for the charge he has taken of its buildings for many years, and how greatly he has improved them. They recall his active participation in the efforts to procure a new site for the Asylum, and the success achieved at Belmont. His labors in this direction have been fitly crowned by the completion of the house for Convalescents, with which his name will always be associated by his fellow Trustees."

Staff

Dr. Edward Reynolds, a member of the Board of Consultation since 1839, died on Christmas Day. He was one of the two founders of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. (See History of 1875, p. 40.) Dr. Reynolds devoted himself largely to ophthalmic surgery.

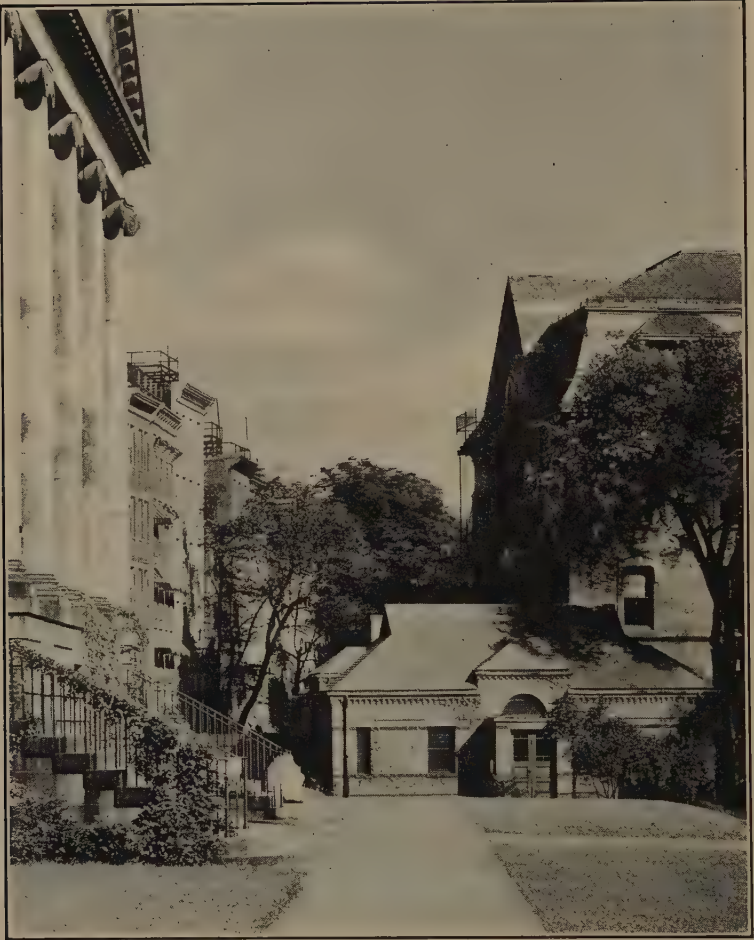
The out-patient department suffered a loss in the death of Dr. Thomas B. Curtis, one of the younger men of the surgical staff. On January 14th Dr. Arthur T. Cabot was appointed temporarily (until February 1st) as surgeon to out-patients. Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow resigning the same position on June 3d, Dr. Cabot was then permanently appointed.

Fees

In February the question of physicians and surgeons receiving a fee for their services to patients in the hospital able to pay was brought up, in consequence of one such fee having been received. The recipient had placed the sum in the hands of the Resident Physician, who was now instructed to return the same to the surgeon, as the Trustees were "unwilling to involve the Board or the Hospital in any increased responsibility which might be consequent upon their receiving fees so paid." On March 18th, after due consideration and much discussion, a form of notice was adopted stating that the "services of the Professional Staff are gratuitous," such notices to be posted in the various wards of the hospital and in the out-patient department.

Rules and
By-Laws

A new edition of the Rules and By-laws was printed in the late summer. The number of By-laws was reduced from nine to seven, a combination being made in two instances. Wording was somewhat changed here and there, making rules more concise, and their order was



THE "LODGE"

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

arranged in more logical sequence. An important change was made in the name of the asylum at Somerville from "The McLean asylum for the Insane" to "The McLean Asylum."

1881

*On May 20th, the Treasurer was authorized to convey to the City of Boston "all land owned by [the] Hospital lying Westerly of Charles Street in said City, between Craigie's Bridge and West Boston Bridge, to be used solely for the purposes of a Public Park," for the sum of \$62,000, this being the amount at which the land was valued for taxation by the City assessors in the year 1880. This sale was concluded in the spring of 1883.

Sale of
land

In December it was reported that the attic of the hospital was "in a dangerous and improper condition," and that complete renewal was necessary. Also recommendations were made for the purchase, or construction, of a house in the neighborhood, or on the hospital grounds, for the accommodation of nurses, the servants now occupying the attic to be moved into the building at present used by the nurses. After the completion of "The Thayer," in 1883, the attic was "cleared out."

Building

A new "lodge" was built at the Blossom Street entrance to the hospital grounds and was ready for use on November 1st, taking the place of the little wooden building for so many years managed by Hugh McGee. (See Chapter II, p. 19.) The annual report of the Resident Physician refers to this change at the entrance as "most satisfactory," it having "added much to the quiet and order of the house, as people are now easily directed to the department they seek, and do not wander blindly over the whole institution." During the summer new gates were voted for this same entrance.

In February a reorganization of the Out-Patient Department took place, and new rules were adopted to prevent, if possible, the admission of patients able to pay a fee. These rules provided, among other things, "that a Record Book be kept in which shall be entered the name, residence, occupation, condition, sex, etc. of the applicant, and that he, or his friends, are unable to pay any fee; which Record shall be signed by the patient, or

Out-Patient
Department

*See also History of 1876, p. 44.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1881

in his behalf, before being treated." On March 4th a reconsideration of the above was asked, but no change is found recorded.

A comparative statement of the number of out-patients admitted during the second quarter of 1880 and 1881 showed a diminution of 918 in 1881, as a result of the system of inspection inaugurated by Dr. Whittemore.

Convales-
cent Home

The total sum of \$100,000 which the public were invited to contribute for the building and maintenance of a Convalescent Cottage at Belmont was now fully subscribed, and during this year the pretty house, which for forty-six years stood near the entrance to the grounds of the McLean Hospital, was in course of construction. An attractive picture of it will be found opposite page 64.

Lesser
matters

The reports of this period frequently mention the presence of children in the wards as "diffusing an air of cheerfulness," and as being a "curative influence." It seems doubtful if it *was* really good for either the adult patients or for the children themselves. For seventeen years now the children have had a ward of their own, very much to their advantage, and distinctly a relief to the older people; for while the company of well, or even convalescent children may lend an "air of cheerfulness" to a ward, sick children with the unavoidable crying and fretfulness, and the sight of their suffering, could never have had a very "curative influence" upon older and often nervous patients.

The Resident Physician was requested to have a record kept of accidents brought to the hospital from railroads, and to have an abstract of the same laid before the Trustees monthly. The first of these reports listed twenty patients in one month. The annual report for 1926 (forty-five years later) gives the number of patients injured in railroad accidents as sixteen for the entire year. The number of automobile accidents treated during the same time was eighty-three, more than five times as many. In November the subscription to free beds by railroad corporations and their use of them was brought up for consideration.

At the instance of the Dental Department, Dr. Whittemore recommended the introduction of nitrous oxide gas,

"as it can be used with safety and much more expeditiously than ether, and has become a recognized and legitimate part of dental practice." The recommendation was adopted.

In July physicians and surgeons called attention to "the great reduction in the number of autopsies at the Hospital." This has a familiar sound nearly half a century later.

The Asylum

Dr. Cowles did much this year to make the asylum cheerful, sunshiny, and attractive, and to take away from patients, as far as possible and safe, the feeling of restraint and of a watchful eye always upon them. Some of the windows were again altered, allowing an opening of twenty-nine inches at both top and bottom, instead of the six inches allowed the preceding year. These openings were covered by outside screens of fine wire gauze. The change brought much relief during the hot weather.

The use of bright colors in decoration, and the addition of plants and birds, produced a much more homelike atmosphere and did away to a large extent with the impression of an "institution." Sunlight and fresh air proved to be wonderful doctors.

But the Trustees were convinced that, in spite of improvements, the present site of the asylum was growing more and more undesirable, and that a move to the new location should be made as soon as possible. The sum of \$5,000 was voted for the gradual improvement of the land at Belmont.

Ward maids were now employed, relieving "attendants" of some of their work, so that more devotion to patients was possible. The employment of female nurses in male wards was successfully developed and its possibilities established, the results gained being even better than was expected.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XII

1882. "THE THAYER." BUILDING FOR OUT-PATIENTS. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT THE McLEAN ASYLUM

1882

The Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Trustees

On June 1st Mr. David R. Whitney resigned as Treasurer during a temporary absence in Europe, and Mr. Edmund Dwight, who was elected in his place, held the office until July, 1883, when Mr. Whitney returned and was re-elected.

Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees caused by the resignation of Mr. Charles H. Dalton.

Staff

Dr. Samuel Cabot, a visiting surgeon since 1853, resigned in May. He was a student in Paris from 1839 to 1841, a pupil of Louis, and a fellow-student of Nélaton, who later became a noted surgeon. Dr. Cabot, in addition to his practice of surgery, was a widely known ornithologist and went with the Stevens Exploring Expedition to Yucatan, in 1841, where he made a very valuable collection of birds. During his term of service in this hospital he performed the first two successful ovariectomies and thus inserted the entering wedge of the era of abdominal surgery in this institution, the wedge which Dr. John Homans during the next fifteen years drove so deep into the obstructing bar of conservatism that it was forever split. Following Dr. Cabot's resignation he received appointment on the Board of Consultation, where he served until his death on April 13, 1885.

Dr. John Homans was appointed visiting surgeon to succeed Dr. Cabot, and on March 17th Dr. Maurice H. Richardson was appointed to the out-patient surgical staff.

Out-Patient
Department

The annual report for 1882 contains this announcement:

"A friend of the late Dr. George H. Gay has given us \$25,000 as a memorial of him. After full consideration, the Trustees voted to apply the money for a building for the 'Out Patient

Department,' believing that to be the greatest need of the Hospital.

"This will supply a most pressing want, as our present accommodations have long been totally inadequate for the needs of that department; and very much of the work so faithfully and gratuitously given has been done under most inconvenient and unfavorable surroundings."

This benefactor, who desired to remain unknown, consented that the building should be called the "George H. Gay Ward."

On June 16th a petition was presented to the Trustees from the surgeons in the special department for out-patients, complaining that the personal investigation of applicants instituted a year ago was depriving them of many interesting and instructive cases, and asking that all cases hereafter be admitted, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant. The petition was referred to a committee of the Trustees, who later reported that while they could not recommend a change of the policy of questioning every applicant to determine whether their means were such as to entitle them to gratuitous treatment, yet on the other hand every effort should be made to enlarge the usefulness of the hospital by adding to medical knowledge as well as to the relief of suffering. The committee believed that liberal regard should be paid to the written recommendations of physicians that cases were proper ones for admission, by reason of the obscurity and educational value of the disease as well as by reason of the poverty of the applicant.

The following rule for the appointment of out-patient assistants was adopted on October 20th:

"Any physician or surgeon of the out-patient department requiring an assistant shall signify his wish to the Trustees, who may appoint such assistant from a list of candidates nominated by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons. Such assistant shall be a graduate in medicine, and shall hold office until the first meeting of the Trustees after the annual meeting of the Corporation, unless otherwise ordered by the Trustees. The same gentlemen shall not be appointed for more than three years in succession, except by the unanimous vote of the Trustees."

The Convalescent Hospital at Waverley was reported completed, at a meeting held on April 14th, and was formally opened by the Trustees on May 5th. It was now

Convalescent Home

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1882

given the name "Convalescent Home," after having been variously called the "Convalescent Cottage" and the "Convalescent Hospital." The first four patients were received on April 29th, and between that date and January 1, 1883, 101 were admitted. By its constant use during this first year it more than fulfilled the expectations of its benefactors. Both medical and surgical cases were sent there to convalesce, and in consequence were sent to their homes in far better condition than if they had returned there directly from the hospital itself.

Training
School

It was now decided to erect a new building exclusively for the use of the nurses. Accordingly plans were submitted for a structure 155 feet long, to stand "on the line of Allen Street," and its cost to be about \$35,000. The following vote was passed March 31st: "That in grateful recognition of the long expressed good will and generous contributions to the Hospital by Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., the new building be called the 'Thayer Building.'"

Lesser
matters

Application was made to the telephone company "for the introduction of the telephone system into the institutions of this Corporation and to connect them with each other." The company reported that it would consider "on what terms it could introduce the telephone system into charitable institutions." In April it was reported as "inexpedient to take action at present upon establishing telephone connection between the institutions," but in June a communication was received from the American Bell Telephone Company stating the terms on which they would furnish *ten* telephone instruments and the desired connection, which terms were accepted. There are now (1928) 210 instruments, and practically unlimited connection.

In June a note from Dr. Samuel L. Abbot was received, stating the "need of a sphygmograph for use at the Hospital." The matter was referred to the Chairman.

In August new floors were laid in the lower corridor of the east and west wings, and the tile floor was repaired.

The following is copied from the Secretary's notes under date of December 15th:

"Voted: That the Secretary be requested to express to Mr. Henry L. Higginson the thanks of the Board for the pleasure

given to the patients of the Hospital by the band of music furnished by him during the summer for seven weeks."

Was this an echo from the first season of the *Boston Symphony Orchestra?

The Asylum

Dr. Cowles, in his annual report, mentions with regret the †falling off in cases of recovery as statistics show, and warning the public not to draw unfair comparisons; older statistics may have been in error, also mental diseases "may have to be regarded as largely incurable." Then follow a few sentences which in the light of these later days sound prophetic:

"The fact that the insane are treated mostly in hospitals and become burdens upon the State gives them prominence because of their economic relations. Let us suppose that tubercular diseases are to be regarded as infectious, and that their subjects are to be put into hospitals. What public alarm would be aroused by the great number and fatality of cases of this disease, now unrealized, or by the burden of the care of its chronic forms; and how soon would it become the fashion to reproach those who treat it because of its incurability?

"The insane must be cared for with due regard to public and private economy, and the system now common to all civilized countries of collecting them in large hospitals is held to be on trial."

The hospital element at the asylum was developed in various ways, and in order to facilitate the professional work of the assistant physicians, a room was fitted up for a laboratory and the use of the microscope, and a systematic course of study begun. Dr. Cowles constantly worked to implant in the minds of mental patients the fact that they were ill, and that they might *get well*. He disapproved of the terms "asylum," "inmate," or "boarder," and "attendant," and gradually brought about the use of the words "hospital," "patient," and "nurse" in their places. He taught patients that their illness was nothing to be ashamed of any more than any other illness. He aimed always to inspire hope and good cheer, and to make all surroundings as homelike as conditions would permit. He believed that the insane sick person should be put upon

*The Boston Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1881, by Mr. Higginson.

†See also History of 1878, p. 59.

1882

the same basis both as to medical and moral treatment as the general hospital patient. He was authorized to employ "a competent pathologist to examine special cases of interest." Also, a library of books upon nervous and mental diseases was started. This library now numbers 7,152 volumes,—an important addition to the hospital equipment.

In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of 1881, permitting patients to be admitted to institutions for the insane upon their own written applications, eleven patients had been so admitted to the asylum. In the historical sketch of the McLean Hospital contained in the Memorial and Historical Volume of 1921, it is stated that "Since January 1, 1883, when the admission of patients on the voluntary basis had become an established custom, 43.5 per cent of all admissions have been voluntary."

New site

In March the Selectmen of Belmont reported that they were "ready to lay out Lexington Street along the grounds of this Corporation, taking about 7000 feet of the Corporation's land." The matter was referred to the Committee on Grounds and New Asylum with full power. In April authorization was given "to have the road wall on the line laid out by the County Commissioners of Belmont finished at an estimated cost of \$2000."

Attention was again called to the urgent need of hastening the erection of the new buildings, in order to move patients as soon as possible to a more suitable location. Also, there was not room enough in the Somerville buildings to segregate the various classes of patients, and this resulted in unfavorable influences of one class upon another. The proposition for new buildings was to erect a number of cottages surrounding a large one for administrative purposes, and thus allow the placing of patients similarly affected in a house by themselves, where they might have their own separate interests and not be disturbed by others of varying degrees of mental disease. Also much benefit was anticipated from the use of the beautiful grounds, and from the pleasant drives possible in all directions.

More alterations had been made in some of the wards in the Somerville buildings, tending to make them cheerful

and attractive, and to remove as far as safe all evidences of restraint.

1882

On February 1st a recommendation was adopted authorizing Dr. Cowles "to invite individuals of the medical profession during the year as Consultants, forming a temporary consulting staff for the Asylum."

Training
School

The most important event of the year was the establishment of a training school for nurses, the first one in the world to be formally organized in a hospital for the insane; and the name "attendant" was changed to "nurse," "symbol of the new emphasis on the real function." *Dr. C. Macfie Campbell writes:

"In establishing this training school, Dr. Cowles made a very important contribution to the whole movement of mental hygiene, and to the development of public opinion. He raised the prestige of the work; he emphasized the fact that nursing the mentally sick is simply one technical branch of nursing, as psychiatry is one branch of medicine. . . . No nurse can be looked upon as fully trained who has been trained merely to nurse organs and systems, and who looks upon the disorders of the personality as negligible. . . . The time is at hand, I hope, when every nurse will be required to spend a period of training on psychopathic wards. Dr. Cowles was one of the first to realize the importance of these principles."

*Memorial and Historical Volume, pp. 51 and 52.

CHAPTER XIII

1883. THE GEORGE H. GAY WARD. TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

1883

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Trustees*The Hospital*

The Corporation lost, this year, the valuable services of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, who died March 7th. He had been Vice-President for fourteen years. Mr. Amos A. Lawrence was later elected to the Vice-Presidency.

In April Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop, a trustee for the past five years, resigned, and Mr. Edmund Dwight, who had been serving temporarily as Treasurer, was re-elected trustee.

On December 14th occurred the death of Dr. Calvin Ellis, a visiting physician since 1865. Previous to this date he was curator of the pathological cabinet, 1855 to 1865, and microscopist from 1856 to 1865. He was Dean of the Harvard Medical School from 1869 to 1883, and one of the most valuable teachers which the School had. He showed that the diagnosis of disease must be placed on a scientific basis. His Boylston Prize Essay in 1860 on "Tubercle" was considered perhaps the best paper on that subject prior to Koch's discovery of the bacillus. Dr. William L. Richardson was appointed visiting physician in Dr. Ellis' place.

In August Dr. Franklin H. Hooper was appointed assistant to Dr. Knight in the Department for Diseases of the Throat; and in December Dr. George L. Walton was appointed assistant to the Department for Diseases of the Nervous System.

The Dental Department, while retaining its connection with the hospital, was removed to the building on Fruit Street formerly occupied by the Harvard Medical School, near the site of which the Moseley Memorial Building now stands, where more desirable quarters were found for it than it was possible to provide under the hospital roof.

Out-Patient
Department

The George H. Gay Ward for the accommodation of the out-patient department was erected, and ready for use at the very end of the year. (See History of 1884.) "This building for the relief of suffering humanity was the gift

of a benevolent gentleman . . . in memory of his deceased friend, Dr. Gay. It is justly regarded as being a model building for the purposes for which it is designed." It was an addition to the south side of the operating theatre, an enlargement from the small one-story building used for the examination and treatment of out-patients, — the first quarters especially assigned to them. During the erection of the Gay Ward, the Resident Physician was authorized to close such rooms in this small building as he might find necessary; the whole building was closed during the last quarter of the year.

In the report of the Trustees occurs the following paragraph:

Conva-
lescent Home

"We desire to call attention to the fact that our Convalescent Home at Belmont is designed not only for Convalescents from our own, but also from other hospitals, private families, boarding houses, etc. We desire to have it availed of to its fullest capacity."

Both men and women were admitted; but patients had a notion in these early days that it was a sort of place for paupers; also they thought it was far away and that their friends could not come to see them. But when a patient could be prevailed upon to try it these ideas were quickly dispelled, and he became loud in his praises. Miss Alice Scott, very shortly after her graduation from the General Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1883 (this year), was appointed matron of the Home, a position which she held for thirty years. No patient who ever came in contact with her would refuse to go to the Home a second time if he got a chance. She was bright, jolly, attractive, kind, hospitable, and withal just the right woman for such a place. She made it a real "home" for every patient who entered its doors. Her resignation was accepted in 1913, when she was no longer able to attend to the many duties connected with her position. She lived quietly for several years afterwards, always a loyal and devoted member of the hospital family. Her death occurred on May 22, 1920.

At this time there was in Boston but one other institution for convalescents, — Saint Luke's Home, established in 1871; but only women were received there. The Con-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1883

valescent Home of the Boston City Hospital was opened in 1890, and this admitted only "women, girls and young boys." It is, at the present time, still restricted.

Training
School

The year 1883 marked the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Training School. Beginning in 1873 with six pupils, it had now forty-two pupils, twelve head nurses, a night superintendent, and the superintendent of the whole school, — all these under the supervision of a board of directors, several of whom were physicians connected with the hospital. The Trustees expressed "their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Hospital" by the Training School. It is further stated that "as a result of this organization, the character of nursing in the Hospital has materially improved; and the public is benefited by the yearly graduation of fifteen or twenty well-trained nurses."

The Thayer Building, for the accommodation of the School, was completed and occupied early in the year. At the request of the Trustees, a portrait of the late Mr. Thayer — the gift of Mrs. Thayer — was hung in the entrance hall.

Bequests

In September, the Treasurer reported the "receipt, from William Minot, Executor and Trustee under the will of the late Charlotte and Henry Harris, of real and personal property valued at \$150,000," including certain undivided interest in two lots of real estate which were later purchased. Mr. Nathaniel Thayer left a bequest of \$30,000 to the hospital for free beds.

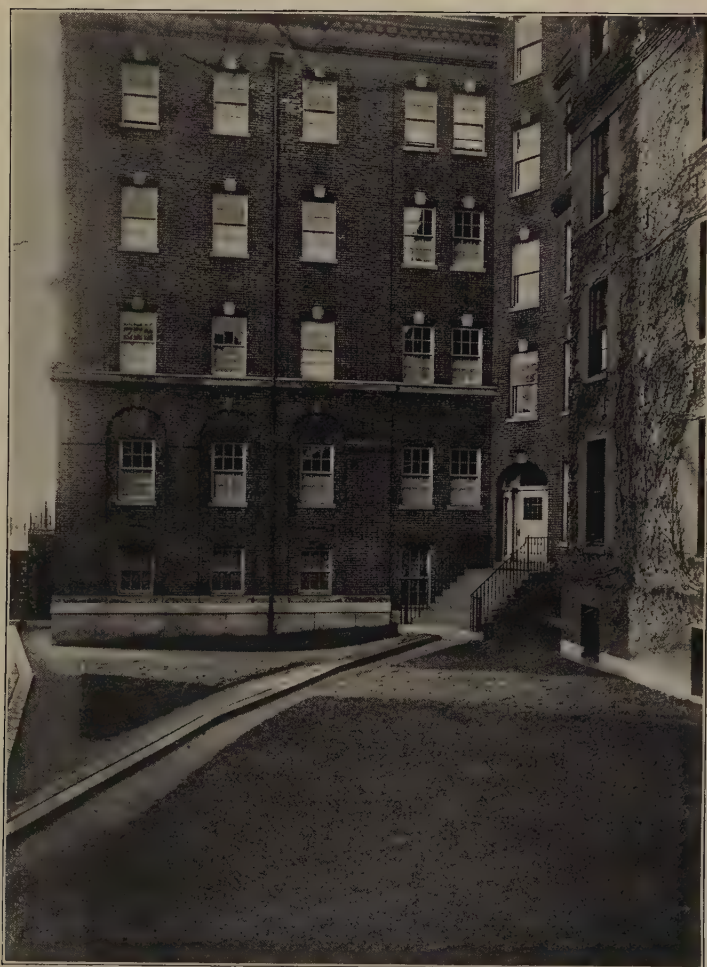
Lesser
matters

At a meeting held on February 7th it was voted "that the words 'and of the McLean Asylum' be added to the title of the present annual report of the Trustees."

In November the expenditure of \$140 was allowed for "wires, bells, etc., for telephone service at the Hospital." Today (1928) the complete equipment, not including Phillips House, has a valuation of about \$15,000. It is not owned by the hospital but is rented from the American Telegraph and Telephone Company.

The Asylum

On May 25th there was reported to the Trustees the passage by the State Legislature of "an Act to provide for



THE THAYER BUILDING

the discharge, or temporary release, of inmates of institutions for the insane." The Superintendent of the McLean Asylum was thereby authorized to act in accordance with the same. This provision for "temporary release" authorized the Superintendent to permit a patient to leave the hospital, when he deemed it advisable, in charge of his guardian, relatives, or friends, for a period not exceeding sixty days. This was a privilege not hitherto enjoyed. The sixty-day period of temporary absence continued until 1905 at which time it was extended to six months, and in 1917 to twelve months. A patient returned within the stated period was received without any further order of commitment.

This was a great step towards inspiring the patient with a sense not only of freedom, but of responsibility and self-confidence. The time eventually came when some were allowed to go and come from Boston, unattended.

During the summer an experiment was tried of sending some of the patients to a cottage on the seashore at Lynn. Such satisfactory results were obtained that the house was retained for this purpose until further order of the Trustees.

CHAPTER XIV

1884 AND 1885. QUIET YEARS

1884

*The Hospital*Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Staff

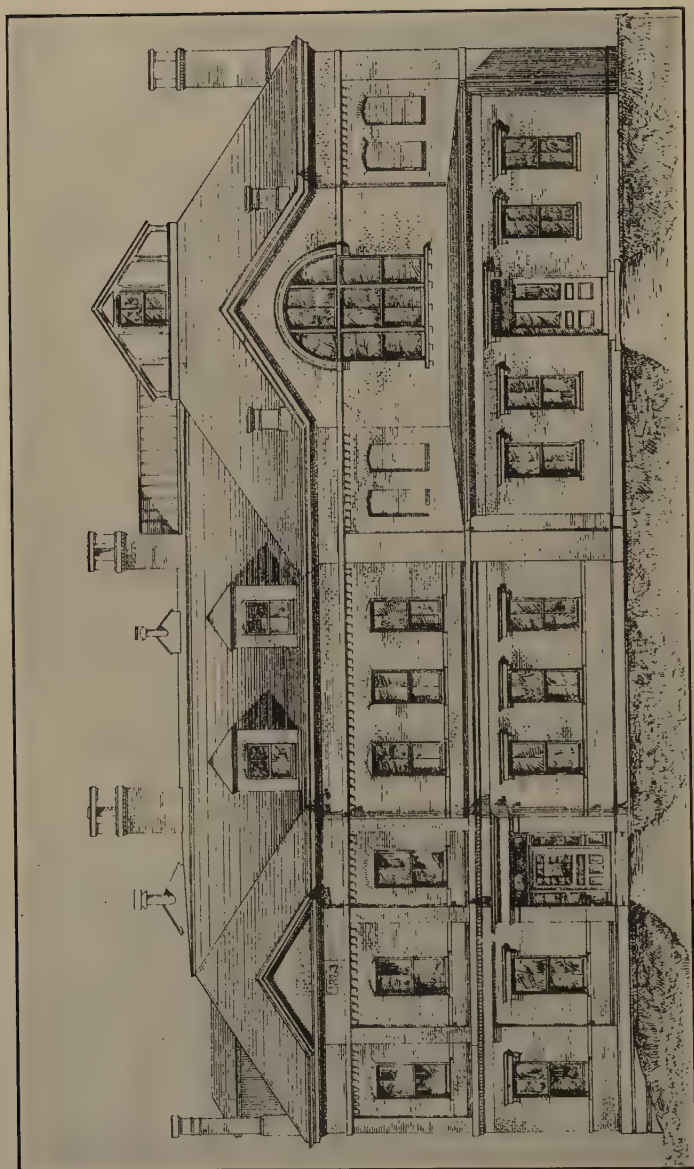
In the early part of the year Mr. David R. Whitney, who had been Treasurer for three years, resigned from office, and Mr. Franklin Haven, Jr., was elected in his place.

In January Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw resigned as visiting physician after a service to the Hospital of twenty-five years, first as Resident Physician, 1858 to 1872, and as visiting physician from 1873 to 1884. Dr. Shaw collected and had bound a considerable number of pamphlets of great historical value, and also all the available annual reports of the hospital from its beginning. He was appointed "guardian and librarian of the Treadwell Library" during his service as Resident Physician, and he classified and numbered its books and wrote the first card catalogue. Dr. Edward N. Whittier was appointed visiting physician in place of Dr. Shaw. In April Dr. W. W. Gannett and Dr. F. B. Harrington were appointed physicians to out-patients. In November it was voted to create the position of "aurist" in the out-patient department, but no further mention of it is found until two years later, when Dr. J. Orne Green was assigned to the position of "Aural Surgeon."

Free beds

In March the Trustees passed a vote to the effect that the different railroad corporations in Boston be notified "that subscriptions for free beds will be received from them, and persons injured on their respective roads received from any subscriber, subject to the rules of the hospital, and that if the average cost for patients from any Road within the year shall exceed at any time the amount of such subscription, bills for such excess will be sent to the corporation."

On May 16th it was recommended "that \$5000 be fixed as the amount to be paid for the use of a free bed at the hospital for one life, with the right upon nomination to extend the same to two lives; and that the same sum be



THE GAY WARD, 1883, WITH THE BIGELOW OPERATING THEATRE, 1868

required of Railroad Corporations for the right to use a free bed for twenty years." Also, that \$500 be fixed as the amount to be paid by Railroad Corporations for the use of a free bed for one year. On October 10th the above recommendation was adopted with this addition: "all nominations to free beds shall be subject to the rules of the hospital."

The sewage of the Hospital, which had for many years been a source of anxiety and danger, was entirely renovated; new pipes connecting with every building were laid, the whole draining into the city sewer, which had been run through Charles Street. The work was gratuitously superintended by Mr. Eliot C. Clark, C.E.; old drains and cesspools were opened, cleansed, and then closed after being filled with fresh clean material. (A full description of this work may be found in the annual report for 1884, pp. 36-38.)

Building and
repairs

Wards A and B, built in 1873 and designed as temporary structures, proved more durable than was expected, with the exception of the piles which, between wind and water, had gradually decayed. These were now replaced by brick piers based upon the same piles.

The attic of the main building, occupied for a time by domestics, was renovated and improved. The chairman of the Committee on Repairs made the following statement: "The general good condition of the main house, after the wear and tear of more than sixty years, shows the excellence of its original design and construction." It was recommended that two sanitary towers to which should be transferred all bathrooms and water closets now in too close connection with the wards should be built, and before another year was ended one of them was nearing completion.

The George H. Gay Ward for out-patients was opened on January 1st, and attracted much favorable attention from persons interested in hospital administration. The old one-story building had been enlarged to one of two stories, sixty feet square, and giving ample accommodations for the needs of the hospital. It was equipped with the latest facilities for heating and ventilation, and "every room was lighted with gas." The rooms in most

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1884 departments were made larger than the actual needs of the patients required, on account of clinical instruction given here to students of Harvard Medical College. The number of patients treated during this first year of its occupancy was 14,824, and the total attendance was 36,237; a very large increase over any preceding year. The large building at present occupied was opened in 1903, the Gay Ward having become crowded far beyond its capacity. The unexpended balance of the "Gay Fund," amounting to something over \$6,000, was voted to be used for the benefit of the out-patient department, as occasion might arise, provided the donor approved.

House Pupils New regulations regarding the nomination of externes and house pupils were adopted, making acceptance for these positions dependent upon good standing at the Medical School, efficiency in work given them by the out-patient staff, and ability to pass the examination of the visiting staff. Nominations of the visiting staff, consequent upon these conditions, were then to be referred to a standing committee of four, of whom the Chairman of the Board of Trustees should be one.

Bequest A bequest of \$50,000 for the Convalescent Home was received from Mr. Samuel W. Swett, a trustee from 1870 to 1872.

Lesser matters The Resident Physician, in his annual report, mentions the work among patients of the Cambridge Flower Mission, — one member of which had donated the Thanksgiving dinner for the patients for many years, and another had presented the patients' library with 150 volumes. He mentions also the Newspaper Society which supplied daily "newspapers, etc., collected from the various railroad stations."

The ambulance service was extended to "any point within the city proper," instead of to "any point north of Dover and Berkeley Streets."

The Asylum

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the proposition was made that "when the next vacancy occurs in the position of assistant physician at the Asylum, such vacancy should be filled by the appointment of an edu-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

cated and duly qualified female physician." No action was taken.

1884

During the summer it was reported that the Assessors of Belmont had agreed to exempt thirty acres of land with the Convalescent Home from taxation, and had abated portions of the tax of previous years in accordance.

Five hundred dollars was now voted to be spent on plans for the new buildings at Waverley.

On November 1st Miss Lucia E. Woodward was promoted to the office of Superintendent of Nurses and Matron, succeeding Miss M. F. Palmer, who had recently resigned. Miss Woodward began her service at the McLean Asylum as an attendant, in 1864. In 1870 she became Supervisor of the Women's Department, and this year (1884) was made Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, after six months of special training at the Boston City Hospital. On March 29, 1895, a certificate of graduation from the Training School for Nurses at the McLean Hospital was granted to her. She retained her office until 1912, when she retired after a continuous service of forty-two years.

Training
School

In February "two Bangor Extension Ladders and two Spencer Fire Escapes" were purchased. In August a "single horse carryall was bought for the use of patients."

Lesser
matters

In October Dr. Cowles was given permission to take fourth-year students of the Harvard Medical School (as many as he deemed expedient) on his visits to the wards of the Asylum.

The Hospital

1885

This year, at both the Hospital and the Asylum, was a very quiet one as far as matters of history are concerned. Mr. Charles J. Morrill resigned as Trustee, having served the Board for ten years.

One of the sanitary towers mentioned in the account of 1884 was completed, and the other was finished in 1886. This change allowed an increase of twenty-two beds in the spaces gained. The living apartments of the Resident Physician were still on the second and third floors of the Bulfinch Building; it was now decided to erect a house for him within the hospital grounds, and plans were

Building

1885 ordered to be procured. Increased accommodations were asked for the Treadwell Library, and for the medical and surgical staff.

The Asylum

A pathological report (cases of autopsy) was published for the first time, signed by W. W. Gannett, M.D., Pathologist. Eight cases were reported.

Forty acres were added by purchase to the grounds at Waverley. At Somerville the Hurd Building for nurses was completed. It was erected from money left by the late Mr. Francis H. Hurd, and was named for him.

Two summer cottages near the shore at Lynn were occupied this year instead of one, "with very material benefit to some, and comfort to all."

Training
School

In the annual report of Dr. Cowles appears a long and interesting account of the beginnings of the training school,—its methods of organization, its difficulties overcome, and its final smoothly running and successful work. The report occupies some eighteen pages, and is well worth reading, but rather too long to abstract here.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XV

1886. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE VISITING STAFF. RESIGNATION OF DR. HENRY J. BIGELOW

The Hospital

On January 1st Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop was re-elected to the Board of Trustees. On February 3d, the death of Mr. Henry P. Kidder was announced. Mr. Kidder had been a trustee since 1872, when he was appointed by the Governor. The following is quoted from the tribute to him found in the Trustees' records:

"The Governor and Council could have selected no more fitting representative of the Commonwealth in this Institution which bears its name. He stood for both the intelligence and the humanity of Massachusetts, and he brought both into the service of the Hospital to its lasting advantage."

Mr. David P. Kimball was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy left by Mr. Kidder's death.

This was a year of many and important changes in the visiting staff. In January Dr. Richard Manning Hodges, after having often offered, and as often withdrawn, his resignation from the surgical staff, once more asked to be released, and the Trustees felt that they could no longer refuse to listen, "since they understand that the Service which has reflected so much honor on the Hospital has long made too great encroachments on the time demanded by private professional duties. . . . They regret that the time has come when they most reluctantly yield to his wish; and they offer him their hearty thanks for his eminently kindly and skilful service." Dr. Hodges served for eight years as demonstrator of anatomy at the Harvard Medical School under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as professor. His dissections were called "marvels of beauty and skill"; he was well fitted to meet the wishes of his chief, who was punctilious to the last degree in the preparation of work for his classes. Later Dr. Hodges became closely associated with Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, whose influence gave him many opportunities to practice.

1886

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

Staff

1886

He was appointed to the Staff of this Hospital in 1863. **"He was the first to point out the frequency of a sinus in the sacro-coccygeal region, to which he gave the name 'Pilo-nidal sinus.'"* He died February 9, 1896.

In February came the resignation of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow, after a distinguished and brilliant service of forty years as visiting surgeon. The following minute was unanimously adopted by the Trustees:

"In 1846, the year of the enlargement of the Hospital and of the consequent increase in the number of the staff, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, who had already rendered valuable Service, was elected to the Board of Visiting Surgeons.

"During these forty years, the science of surgery and the methods of its application have made great and notable advances. The Trustees remember with great satisfaction, with pride for the Hospital, that it has been largely the scene of the various and brilliant contributions which Dr. Bigelow has made to this progress.

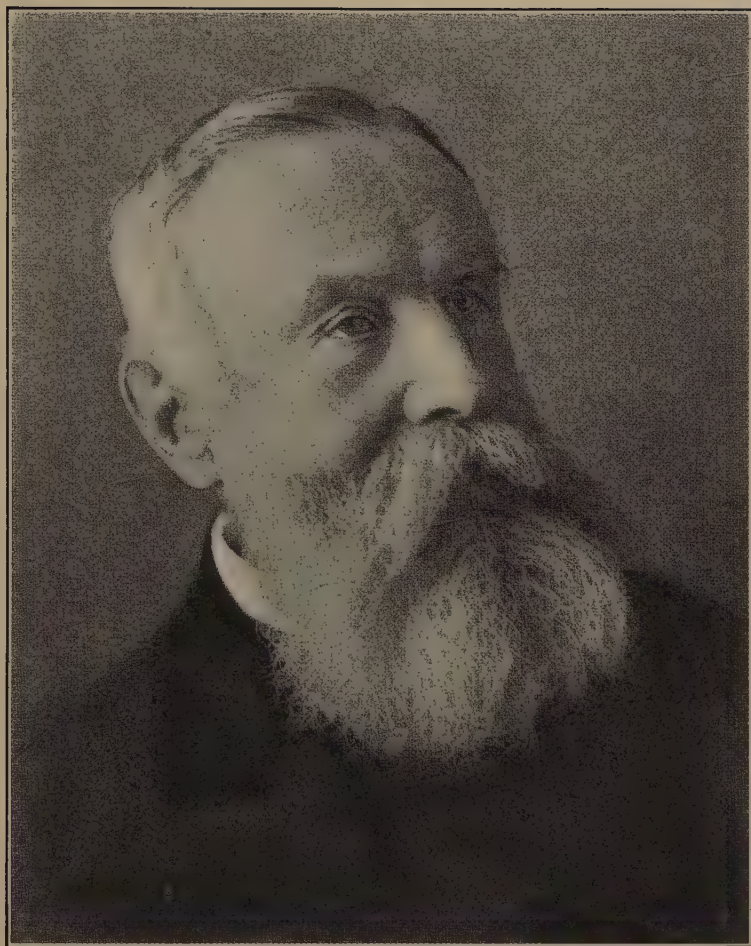
"They offer him thanks for having, on former occasions, withdrawn his proffered resignation at their request; they assure him of their gratitude for his long, eminent, and skilful Service; and they request him to sit for his portrait or bust, to be placed, if agreeable to him, in the Operating Theatre of the Hospital."

In response to the above "minute," Dr. Bigelow, under date of April 22, 1886, wrote in part:

"I have never lost sight of the fact that we owe the high standing of the Institution to their [the Trustees'] active, continued interest in it, to the wise and liberal policy of a governing body which has counted in its ranks some of the best minds in the Community. Our Hospital was privileged in 1846 in being the medium through which the world received the most remarkable contribution in the history of the healing art to the object for which Hospitals are founded, the mitigation of human suffering. But the general recognition at this moment, that it stands in the front rank among the Hospitals of the world, is a direct result of the quality of their [the Trustees'] administration of it."

Dr. Bigelow was the foremost surgeon of the country. He was a witness of the first use of ether in surgical anesthesia, and one of its strongest advocates thereafter. He was the first American to excise the hip joint. As a

*American Medical Biographies; Kelly and Burrage.



Henry J. Bigelow

surgeon, Dr. David W. Cheever paid him this tribute at the Memorial Meeting, following his death in 1890:

"To ingenuity he added dexterity; and to dexterity, grace. He was alert, cool, practised; whenever he appeared on the operating arena it was as a central figure. Precise in touch, supple in movements, he added the polish of the finished artist to the *nonchalance* of the experienced operator. To see him operate was to recognize a master.

"He was a discoverer and an inventor. He discovered the mechanism of the ilio-femoral ligament; and he utilized its fibres in reducing dislocations. He discovered the tolerance of the bladder; and he invented the lithrotrites and evacuators, which this tolerance of nature patiently endured."

Dr. James J. Mumford, in his "Narrative of Medicine in America," refers to him as "the autocrat of American Surgery. Meteoric craftsman, fascinating teacher, an enthusiast in all things, a master of many." But with all his autocracy he could bend, and minister to less lofty minds, which, after all, is the sign of true greatness. *A nurse, writing her recollections of the Hospital, says of Dr. Bigelow's manner toward nurses: "Though towering as he did above ordinary men, he was always ready to come down from his lofty height and answer kindly, and in a manner no one could ever forget, any question we had the temerity to ask."

Following his resignation Dr. Bigelow was appointed "Visiting Surgeon Emeritus" for the ensuing year, with the right to the use of five beds in the hospital. This honor was most courteously acknowledged, but declined, as was also his election to the Board of Consultation, he feeling that he could best serve the interests of the hospital if he was in no way officially connected with it.

In his "Memoir" of Dr. Bigelow, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes refers thus to the Massachusetts General Hospital: "This Hospital has always inspired the fervid attachment of those holding any relation to it whatsoever, — whether as citizens, proud of its benevolent services; as pupils, grateful for its teachings; or as medical officers, who have put their own work into its comprehensive fields of usefulness. It has universally fostered a feeling of affection, such as is cherished for an Alma Mater." This same

*Miss Georgia L. Sturtevant.

1886

spirit permeates the atmosphere of the whole place today. Those who have served the longest love every stone of her buildings, and honor her with the true spirit of loyalty. And even those who are in their first years of service confess to an indescribable feeling about her that grips their hearts.

In February Dr. George C. Shattuck resigned. He had given thirty-six years of faithful and devoted work to the hospital as visiting physician. He was a contemporary of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, and a fellow-student of his in Paris under Louis. He has been called the "differentiator of typhus and typhoid fever." Dr. Shattuck was the founder of the famous Saint Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire. His son, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, was appointed to the visiting staff in his place. Dr. George C. Shattuck died in 1893.

Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot and Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson were appointed to the vacancies on the surgical staff left by the resignations above mentioned, and Dr. Francis Bishop Harrington and Dr. Samuel Jason Mixer to the staff of surgeons to out-patients. The following month Dr. John Wheelock Elliot was also appointed to this staff, his name to take precedence of Drs. Harrington and Mixer at their request.

Dr. James H. Whittemore, Resident Physician of the Hospital, died on January 6th after a service of twenty years, first at the Asylum as First Assistant Physician and then as Resident Physician of the Hospital, which latter position he had held for eight years. Shortly after his death a fund, amounting to \$33,700, was raised among his friends and presented to the hospital as a permanent memorial of him, to be called "The Dr. James H. Whittemore Fund." Dr. John W. Pratt, who had served as Acting Resident Physician during Dr. Whittemore's long illness, was continued in this capacity until the annual meeting of 1887, when he was formally elected to the office.

In March, it was reported that "a Bill was passing through the Legislature repealing so much of the 2d section of Chapter 94 of the Acts of the year 1810 as limits the income of this Corporation from its investments to \$30,000."

Adminis-
trationChange in
Charter

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following Rule was adopted and added to Chapter X of the Rules of the Trustees: "No fee or gift from patients is allowed to be received by any officer or employee of the Hospital or Asylum." Also this additional Rule was adopted: "No surgical operation shall be performed on Sunday without the special order of the Resident Physician, to be reported by him to the Trustees at their next ensuing meeting."

1886
Additions
to Rules

In May a petition was made by the surgical staff for the erection of a tent on the hospital grounds for abdominal operations; but in June they offered a recommendation for "a new ward for abdominal surgery" instead of the "tent." In August a sketch and plan for such a ward was submitted to the Trustees for approval.

Building

During the summer, the partitions between the small wards of both stories of the east wing of the hospital were removed, all plumbing taken out, ceilings renewed, walls painted, and all put in good order. This made, on each floor, one large airy ward instead of the small ones originally built. At the same time a stone floor was laid at the foot of the east staircase. An oak floor was laid on the "new reception room for nurses and house officers," the room on the ground floor directly east of the Accident Room.

It was reported that twice this year there were 208 patients in the hospital, "the largest number ever known." In 1926, forty years later, there was an average daily census of 345.

Lesser
matters

In April Dr. Pratt asked for instruction relative to admitting female physicians to open operations. Objections were raised by the visiting surgeons. In May, the Rule relating to the allowing of outside physicians and surgeons to visit the hospital was changed so that it would cover this point, excluding them from attending operations except with the permission of the visiting physicians or surgeons.

The Asylum

In January, a purchase of land at Belmont was made, adding twenty-eight acres more to the site of the new Asylum. Dr. Cowles, in his report, notes the fact "that

1886

the Asylum is doing about the maximum amount of work, with its wards fully occupied. Its general condition and the hope, as well as need, of having new buildings at Belmont in the near future are, in many ways, limitations to progress here."

Training
School

The first class — sixteen nurses — graduated from the Training School. Most of the number wished to enter the field of private nursing, and were encouraged to do so. It was hoped that this would be the means of circulating among the public a better understanding of insanity, and of its causes, means of prevention, and early recognition. At this early date, affiliation was established with the Boston Training School at the Hospital, allowing the graduates of either School to enter the other for one year of advanced training. The system of training men was extended by the formation of classes, the giving of lectures, and regular recitations. Certificates of graduation signed by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and by the Superintendent of the Asylum were issued to the graduating class from this date.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XVI

1887. THE NAMING OF "APPENDICITIS." ASEPSIS

The Hospital

1887

The death of Honorable Henry Bromfield Rogers, President of the Corporation, occurred in March. He was a trustee, with the exception of the year 1840, from 1839 to 1874, serving as its Chairman from 1856 to 1874, when he declined a re-election. In 1875 he was elected President of the Corporation, in which capacity he served until this date. For nearly a half-century he had "taken an active interest in the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Hospital."

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation

At the annual meeting in February Mr. George Higginson was elected Vice-President, taking the place of Mr. Amos A. Lawrence resigned.

The resignation from the Board of Trustees is this year recorded of Mr. George S. Hale, who had served for seventeen years. Accompanying his resignation Mr. Hale gave \$1000 to establish the "Hibbard Occupation Fund," the interest to be used to "employ patients at the Asylum in some regular daily use of their time . . . so far as their condition will permit." Mr. David R. Whitney, a former Treasurer of the Corporation, was elected in Mr. Hale's place.

Trustees

In February, Dr. Francis Minot resigned as visiting physician, after a service of twenty-nine years. He was elected a member of the Board of Consultation and continued as such until his death in 1899. Dr. Minot was the first clinical lecturer on the diseases of women and children to be mentioned in the announcements of the Harvard Medical School; this was in 1871. Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz was chosen to fill this vacancy among the visiting physicians, still continuing his duties as Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet, a position held by him since 1871. It was a year previous to this appointment that Dr. Fitz had presented at a meeting of the Association of American Physicians his famous article entitled "Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform

Staff

1887

Appendix." This article gave, for the first time, *"a clear picture of the clinical course and diagnostic signs of the disease together with its pathologic changes, advocating a radical operation as the immediate objective and the only rational means of saving life, where there is not a prompt subsidence of threatening symptoms. His conclusions were firmly based upon some 257 cases of perforating ulcer, and 209 cases diagnosed as typhlitis and perityphlitis and perityphlitic abscess, on which the diagnosis was clinical only and not anatomical. The treatment recommended at the outset was opium, rest and liquid diet, and food in small quantities often repeated; but if general peritonitis seemed imminent at the end of twenty-four hours the abdomen should be opened and the appendix removed. In 1889 he analyzed a further series of seventy-two cases occurring since 1886, and urged the interval operation." Thus the diagnosis of "appendicitis" was first recognized and made within these walls.

On September third occurred the death of Dr. Charles E. Ware, a visiting physician from 1857 to 1868, and from that time until his death a member of the Board of Consultation.

Free beds

The Trustees called special attention to the constantly increasing excess of expenses of the hospital over its receipts, attributing it to the number of free beds; and a more rigorous inquiry into the ability of patients to pay was deemed worthy of consideration. At this date the cost to the hospital of maintaining free beds was more than twice the amount of income for this purpose. More subscriptions were urgently requested.

Asepsis

Dr. J. Collins Warren, in a paper published in 1912 and which has already been quoted, writes thus of the beginnings of asepsis in this hospital, the advance of which came about ten years after the beginning of the antiseptic era; *i.e.*, about this time:

"It was from Professor Ernst [Dr. Harold C. Ernst], one of the pioneers of bacteriology in this country, that I first got an appreciation of the advantages of using dressings that were absolutely free from bacteria. Dr. Ernst asserted, quite accurately, that surgery calls for the same precautions as bacteri-

*American Medical Biographies; Kelly and Burrage.



DR. REGINALD HEBER FITZ
ON A WARD VISIT

ology, and he proceeded to construct an appliance for sterilizing surgical dressings. I made use of this appliance during the following winter [1887-1888] in my service at the hospital. The next winter when I went on service again, the apparatus had disappeared, and not one of my assistants knew how sterile dressings were prepared. Thus the Massachusetts General Hospital, which is inseparably connected with the first use of ether anæsthesia, probably lost the chance of being the first hospital in the world to use aseptic surgery."

Dr. John W. Elliot, recently elected to the out-patient surgical staff, introduced about this time in his private practice what he called "new artificial sponges," which probably was the beginning of the use of gauze sponges in surgery, — at any rate, hereabouts, — though carbolyzed gauze *dressings* had been used since 1876. (See p. 53.) Sepsis often followed the use of unclean sponges, and it was a very difficult matter to make the ordinary sponge aseptic. Various attempts had been made to find a substitute, and after many experiments Dr. Elliot made a sponge in this manner: *"Part of a skein of coarse white worsted is doubled twice on itself and fastened in the middle so that each end makes a springy coil. The ends are then doubled together and the whole thing is covered with white muslin (the starch being washed out), making an elastic ball." These sponges proved excellent from all points of view, being easy to make, economical, and durable. In 1889 he reported having used them for three years, with good results; and adds: "They have been used quite extensively of late at the Massachusetts General Hospital." By 1891 asepsis was a requisite condition in all surgery.

A fourth story was now added to the Thayer Building, for the accommodation of additional nurses required, and fire-escapes were supplied. In April it was decided that the west wing of the Hospital be "cleared out"; and during the summer changes similar to those made in the east wing in 1886 were effected.

A gift of \$100 was received from Mr. Waldo March "to help establish a room at the Hospital for photographing cases." This must have been the beginning of organized clinical photography.

Building

Gift

*Pamph. "Papers on Abdominal Surgery," p. 25. 1889.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1887

Lesser
matters

The committee to whom it had been referred reported that it was "inexpedient to take present action upon the question of limiting the age beyond which physicians and surgeons shall be eligible to the visiting staff." But the following year, after long consideration, a rule was finally made limiting the age of eligibility of physicians to sixty-five years, and of visiting surgeons to sixty-three.

On December 2d, it was decided to introduce electric lights into the Hospital. On December 16th, a free bed was granted to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company for any "employee of that Company." The limitation to "employees of that Company" was later removed.

The Asylum

New site

July 1st a committee was appointed to consider if there might be "any expedient way in which funds may be provided for building at Belmont, pending the sale of the entire property at Somerville."

Patients

The number of voluntary patients had increased from one, in 1881, to twenty-nine in 1887. The number this year was two-fifths of all the admissions, showing that patients themselves were beginning to realize that mental disturbance was a disease and not a disgrace.

Training
School

Dr. Cowles reported with much satisfaction the advantages following the establishment of the Training School for Nurses, which had now completed its fifth year. He stated that "a great deal has been contributed to the curative influences that are to be gained by proper care." Results from the training of men had also proved very satisfactory.

The medical library, now containing over one thousand volumes and nearly as many pamphlets relating to the mind and the nervous system, was reported as being a valuable assistance to the staff.

CHAPTER XVII

1888. ERECTION OF WARD E. ESTABLISHMENT OF
PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AT THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM*The Hospital*

1888

At the annual meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Charles H. Dalton was elected President. Mr. Dalton was a trustee from 1866 to 1881. The Secretary was requested to invite the President to attend all meetings of the Trustees.

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation
and Trustees

The death of Mr. Samuel D. Warren, a trustee since 1871, was announced at a meeting held on May 18th. For a few years his infirmities had interfered with his active service as a member of the Board, but "his excellent judgment and kindly intercourse were as valuable as ever." Mr. Frederick L. Ames was elected in his place.

In January a gift of \$50,000 was received from Miss Helen C. Bradlee as a memorial to her brother, the late J. Putnam Bradlee. With the approval of the donor it was decided to appropriate this gift to the erection of a ward for abdominal surgery patients, so long urged by the surgeons of the visiting staff. This decision was reached only after long deliberation, and the examination of plans and the estimate of cost; also the surgical staff of the hospital were requested individually, by the Chairman of the Trustees, to give their opinions "upon the necessity, present and future, of erecting the Bradlee Ward for abdominal surgery patients." Quotations from two of these written "opinions" are of sufficient interest at the present day to insert in this history. Dr. Charles B. Porter closes his letter with these words:

Building

Ward E

"In my opinion the Massachusetts General Hospital owes it to the community to lead in this matter; and if we do, I think the community will see to it that we have the requisite means."

Dr. Maurice H. Richardson writes in part:

"Abdominal surgery is now a field where the most brilliant successes are to be attained. No branch of surgery can compare with it for a moment. . . . It is from the work we are now

1888

doing, and hope to do in abdominal surgery (and I would include cerebral surgery as well) that the Hospital must gain its position among the Hospitals of the world at the end of the next ten years. We have the chance now to take the lead, and I do not see how there can be, for a moment, any hesitation whatever."

The whole question hinged upon asepsis, the separation of clean cases of major surgery from the unclean. This was at a date when cases of erysipelas, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pyemia, gangrene, or peritonitis were not uncommon among patients admitted to the hospital. Surgical cases must of necessity be placed together in the same wards, and run the risk of infection. The need for the new ward was great — and it was met. All the answers received from the surgeons urged its necessity, and "with an operating theatre attached"; and on April 13th it was voted to proceed with its erection. Construction was immediately begun and the ward was completed near the end of the year. It was located fifty feet west of the Townsend Ward (D). Like the other lettered wards, it was of the pavilion type, one story high, built of brick, and with a slate roof. Its dimensions were 82 x 36½ feet, with a wall 20 feet high. It was divided longitudinally by a hall eight feet wide and twenty-four feet high, and contained fifteen rooms, to hold one bed each. All interior corners were curved, and finish was of the simplest pattern, all unnecessary mouldings being avoided. Ventilation and heating were of the latest standard. At the northerly end of the main hall was a double door opening upon a corridor leading to the amphitheatre. The walls of the amphitheatre were of pressed brick, and floors of asphalt. The floor of the theatre was circular in outline, with a diameter of eighteen feet. A roof of hammered glass and a northerly window of 192 square feet of area gave splendid light for operative work. A balcony afforded standing room for about one hundred spectators, and twenty-five more might stand on a series of semicircular tiers extending from the floor of the theatre to the sill of the large northerly window. This ward was built for clean cases of abdominal and head surgery, and was the first building erected in the country for aseptic surgery alone.

1888

No doctor, nurse or student, who had the slightest infection of any kind, or even so much as a scratch upon the skin, was allowed to remain in the ward, or to cross the threshold of the amphitheatre. Here, asepsis reigned supreme. It was named the Bradlee Ward in honor of him in whose memory it was given, and was lettered E.

There being something over \$10,000 left of the Bradlee gift after the completion of the new ward and amphitheatre, it was, with the giver's consent, "appropriated to the introduction into the Hospital of an electric light plant; and to the building of a tramway connecting Wards B, C, D and E with the kitchen, thus enabling the patients to receive their food in a much better condition than when transported by hand through the long corridors connecting the outlying wards with the central building."

About sixty-three feet in length of the fence, or brick wall, on Blossom Street, originally put up in 1856, was rebuilt during the summer; new boilers were put into the boiler house, at a cost of \$10,000; the Accident Room was repaired; and certain changes were made in the women's medical out-patient department.

Minor
repairs

A communication was received by the Trustees from Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, on behalf of himself and his brothers, offering to establish a fund, in amount \$10,000, to be called "The Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investigation"; the income of which "is to be used for the payment of the services of a Pathologist at the Hospital, who shall hold himself in readiness at all times, to make such pathological examinations and investigations as shall be required by the Visiting Surgeons and Physicians." Dr. Fitz had already asked for an Assistant Curator of the Pathological Cabinet. Following the acceptance of this offer, and the establishment of the Fund, Dr. Fitz's title was changed from "Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet" to "Pathologist," and Dr. William Fiske Whitney was appointed Assistant Pathologist to be assigned to the special duties pursuant to the establishment of the above named Fund.

Fund for
Pathological
Investiga-
tion

In January, the Warren Library was moved from the matron's room to the "front office" of the hospital and

Warren
Library

1888

put under charge of the Resident Physician, who had for seven years already had the responsibility of distributing its books. The bookkeeper acted as librarian during her office hours; an unusual combination of work. Five hundred worn and useless volumes were at this time discarded, and over fifty new ones purchased. Gifts of books were acknowledged, and also solicited. Head nurses were held responsible for the care and return of all loans from the Library.

Lesser
matters

In December, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, a letter was read from the American Bell Telephone Company offering "as a substitute for the present arrangement, to furnish fourteen sets of instruments, each set including a transmitter and a receiver, for the use of this Corporation, in consideration of the right of this Company to the use of a free bed at the Hospital." This proposal was accepted with thanks.

Permission was given to Dr. Pratt to add to the Resident Physician's annual report a classified summary of the medical and surgical diseases treated in the hospital during 1888, to be printed in the Hospital Report. The only cases so reported were the surgical out-patients, and the report occupied a half-page. A veritable curiosity in this day of elaborate classified lists.

In February a note was received from the Directors of the Training School expressing their appreciation of the increased accommodation for the nurses by the addition to the Thayer Building, and their thanks for all that had been done for the comfort of the pupils.

A new ambulance was purchased to take the place of the first one, bought fifteen years before. (See History of 1873.) There are probably many among the older members of the Staff who remember the "old white horse" who dragged this ambulance. In the quiet of the evening, or the night, the sound of his heavy hoofs clumping on the hard pavement of Back Bay streets could be heard a good half-mile away, and was a warning to all the hospital doctors living within earshot that some one of them was about to be summoned, and the ambulance was coming to convey him with all speed to the scene of duty. If the hoofbeats passed by and the sound of them died away



AMBULANCE WITH "OLD WHITE HORSE"

in the distance, one after another might settle down again to enjoyment or to sleep, as the case might be. The appearance of an electric ambulance some years later put the "white horse" out of commission, to retire along with others of his kind to the horses' Nirvana.

The Asylum

The Trustees again called the attention of the public to the steadily increasing necessity of moving the Asylum. The original buildings at Somerville were more than one hundred years old, and in spite of changes were wholly inadequate for the use to which they were put; moreover, the steady encroachments of the railroads, not to mention the noise and the danger, were rendering them absolutely unsuitable for the care of mental patients. Appeal was made for generous and liberal gifts. In April, calls were made for plans for the new buildings; and an arrangement for their location was presented and explained to the Trustees by Dr. Cowles, at a meeting held in June.

New site

Dr. Cowles touched a keynote, in his annual report, when he wrote "Besides the needs that are ordinarily held in view, our mental picture of the new buildings at Belmont always includes . . . the special library [which], already becoming valuable, should not lack any work that is useful for our purpose, and that can be had."

This year was marked by the establishment of a pathological department, and an addition was made to the Staff by the appointment of Dr. William Noyes as Pathologist and Assistant Physician. Dr. Noyes came from the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he had made a special study of experimental psychology in connection with clinical work in the wards. The plan of conducting this new department provided for an annual visit to Europe by the officer in charge of it for the purpose of studying and observing the methods of carrying on such investigations in special laboratories and elsewhere. Such work is one of the aims of the "hospital idea."

Pathological
department

A gymnasium, equipped with modern apparatus, was opened in the recreation building for women, and arrangements were made for nurses who were to supervise such

1888

exercise for individual patients to have training in Miss Allen's Gymnasium in Boston. The male patients had had some apparatus for several years with distinctly beneficial results, mental as well as physical.

Dr. Cowles reported the offer to him of appointment as Medical Director of Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, which he had declined. Fortunate McLean Asylum!

CHAPTER XVIII

1889. THE BRADLEE WARD (E). A DECADE (1879-1889) OF McLEAN HOSPITAL HISTORY

The Hospital

1889

In the light of the continual growth and expansion of the work of the hospital, an excerpt from the annual report of the Trustees for this year seems appropriate:

"Institutions like this cannot stand still. There must be either growth or decay. With the increase of population comes a corresponding increase in the number of those who are included in the scope of their beneficent operations. This necessitates constant enlargement and extension, and these changes bring with increasing facilities improved methods and instrumentalities for the alleviation of human suffering.

"[Reports] show that as much progress has been made during the year as could have been expected with the means at disposal; but it also appears that contributions are needed, not only in small sums from persons of moderate means for the ordinary work of the Hospital and Asylum, but in larger gifts from the benevolent wealthy for permanent improvements in the plant."

During the year, the two institutions had treated 27,292 persons, only 864 of whom had paid anything, and only 500 had paid in full. Another urgent appeal was made to the public for more subscriptions for free beds.

At a meeting held on May 3d, the death of Mr. George Higginson was announced. He had been Vice-President of the Corporation since 1887, and a trustee from 1859 to 1872. He was long "a faithful friend and efficient officer of the institution and one of its most liberal contributors."

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation

The resignation of Dr. Samuel Leonard Abbot removed one who had been an active member of the medical staff since 1849. He was the last of a noteworthy group of practitioners connected with the hospital since that early date. He was the first regularly appointed "physician to out-patients," in 1858. Previous to this he was "admitting physician," the out-patient service being then so small that a single physician could easily fill both offices. In 1864 he was appointed visiting physician, which position he held until this year. Following his resignation he was

Staff

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1889

elected to the Board of Consultation, upon which he remained until his death. "His private practice lay among the old families of the 'West end,' " where he lived himself in the quiet of Louisberg Square. In his early days he was much interested in ornithology, and for many years was an officer of the Boston Society of Natural History. He died July 1, 1904, and at that time was the oldest living member of the famous Thursday Evening Club, which was composed of representatives of all professions.

Book of
Deeds

In May, Mr. George S. Hale sent in a Record Book of all deeds from and to the hospital, prepared by the late Charles F. Walcott. The Treasurer was authorized "to have the Record completed to the present time, and continued in like manner in the future."

Elevated
Railroad

About this time much disturbance was aroused on account of a bill pending before the Legislature for an Elevated Railroad. The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Trustees and Mr. Lothrop, with counsel if desirable, "for procuring if possible, an amendment to the Bill for the protection of the Hospital," and to protest against any elevated railroad in the proximity of the institution, "the Trustees being of the opinion that the injury from such a road would be serious."

Rules for
Bradlee
Ward

Rigid rules for the administration of the Bradlee Ward (E) were adopted. The only cases to be admitted were: First, Operations opening the abdominal cavity in which suppuration is not expected; Second, Brain surgery, but not including compound fracture of the skull. Every precaution for the prevention of sepsis was required, and if the slightest sign of it occurred, the patient was immediately removed to another ward. House pupils were required to visit this ward the first thing in the morning before going to any other ward. No person whatever who was in any contact with a septic case, either within or without the hospital walls, was allowed to enter. Surgeons of the hospital witnessing an operation were requested to report "any omission in antisepticism that may not have been observed by the operator."

In the light of the perfectly clean surgery of today, it is hard to realize that between forty and fifty years ago

a surgeon "operated in his ordinary clothes, collar, cuffs and all, and the more particular ones, indeed, in a frock coat."

In July, Dr. Charles G. Weld presented a set of valuable instruments "adapted to head and abdominal operations" for use in the Bradlee Ward. These were gratefully accepted and an additional Rule promptly voted, that they "are not to be used in any operation outside of the Bradlee Ward and Theatre. They are not to be loaned." A "proper" case for them was also voted.

On August 20, the establishment of a department of orthopedic surgery was suggested, and the Resident Physician was requested to consult the Staff upon the expediency of such a department. The Staff gave unanimous approval to the suggestion.

Department
of Ortho-
pedic
Surgery

Details of a plan for an Appliance Shop were presented in September and were accepted, and funds authorized for its equipment. This was in response to a request made by Dr. Warren for "a room set apart at the Hospital for making and repairing apparatus and instruments."

Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Training School since 1881, resigned and was succeeded by Miss Maria B. Brown. A uniform dress for nurses was adopted before Miss Maxwell's resignation, and she chose a very pretty blue and white gingham. But, alas! it proved not to be serviceable, for the lovely color — the joy of all the blond nurses, but the bane of the brunettes — stood neither wear nor laundering, and about a year later it found a substitute in the fine black and white check, still worn.

Training
School

On February 6th permission was granted for the placing of the Hospital seal upon one side of a badge to be given to the graduates of the School.

The Warren Triennial Prize was awarded this year to Dr. H. A. Hare and Dr. Edward Martin, both of Philadelphia, joint authors of an essay entitled "Practical Studies on the Nervous and Mechanical Government of Respiration, etc." There had been no award made since 1877, no essay worthy of the prize having been submitted since that date.

Warren
Prize

1889

Lesser
matters

The old amphitheatre in the Dome was now once more altered "for the uses of a dining room for nurses." It will be remembered that in 1873 the seats and fixtures in this old room were removed for another purpose. (See p. 29.)

It is reported that "the electric lighting system operated by the Hospital plant is now complete and working successfully." For the purpose of obtaining better and unobstructed light for operating, the ground glass in the windows of the Bigelow Amphitheatre were changed for clear glass, and the window frames were removed.

In April, Dr. Pratt was authorized to "purchase and set up in the hospital yard a double tent for use in contagious diseases." There is no record of its ever having been done. In May, he was directed to make over to the Harvard Dental School the records of dental operations in the out-patient department of the hospital.

On September 27th this vote was passed: "That the Trustees think it desirable to state to the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital that in appointing Assistant Physicians and Surgeons it has never been with the intention that the assistants should act as substitutes, and that the Secretary so inform the Staff."

The Asylum

Voluntary
admission

Dr. Cowles, in his report for the year, dwells upon the "voluntary system" of admission of patients, and its "beneficial results"; also, he summarizes in a few forceful paragraphs the work carried on for the past ten years under very difficult conditions. These points are briefly quoted:

"The essential value of this system [of voluntary admission] is that its success depends upon the active exercise of human sympathy and mutual confidence in the place of custodial restraint. . . . It is significant that in the nine years' working of the voluntary law in Massachusetts so little criticism of it has been made, and so much good has come of it of a kind that none but those who make use of it can properly appreciate."

"The ten years of the history of the Asylum now just completed present some considerations worthy of notice. During all that period, it has continued under difficult conditions as to its surroundings; and the development of modern methods in its work has been distinctly obstructed by defects of construc-

Summary
of ten years



THE "DOME" ARRANGED AS A DINING ROOM FOR NURSES, 1889

tion and by the obvious objection to expenditure of money here, with the building of a new asylum in view.

"But, the necessity being recognized of maintaining the status of the Asylum in its special work as high as possible, it has not only been kept in thorough repair, but money has been freely expended upon alterations and improvements extraordinary in relation to the usual current expenses. Wards have been improved and brightened by new alcoves and broad windows, and many minor changes have been made for the comfort of the household and to facilitate the hospital work. Experiments in construction have been tried with reference to the planning of new buildings. The most recent of these improvements are the gymnasiums and the laboratory for physiological psychology. A special feature of the ten years' work has been the radical change in the nursing service. The reform of nursing the insane has been taken from its long-existent stage of experiment, and a school has been established which educates a new order of Asylum nurses, fully up to the standard of the great reform in general hospital nursing. This work here has cost much extra labor and some money, — all returned in the improved care of the sick.

"In accomplishing all these things in the face of obstructive conditions, the summary of the ten years' work shows that the Asylum has more than sustained itself financially, independent of aid from the general funds, besides expending nearly ten thousand dollars in improvements at Belmont for the new Asylum. . . .

"Good work, with bad construction and unfavorable conditions, has commanded the confidence of the public and the support of the Asylum. There can be no question as to the better support of a new Asylum, with inviting conditions. The means of perfecting the nursing service are now so well in hand that, in this fundamental requisite, the personal care of the sick here cannot be excelled by the best conditions of private hospitals; and the poorest patients have the benefit of this quality of nursing. The new provisions for advancement in medical work are already inaugurated. All these elements have been worked up to a state of readiness for the opportunity that proper construction in new buildings can alone afford. Progress is now delayed, and the consequences involved are important. We wait for new buildings to round out these labors."

This summary is the record of the work of a man given heart and soul to a cause more than any other needing the great gift of wisdom combined with sympathy, with which Dr. Cowles was so richly endowed. He never lost sight of the fact that his patients were not necessarily incurable; they were simply mentally ill, with no more

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1889

reason to have a stigma attached to their diagnosis than if it was pneumonia or typhoid fever. He accomplished this, he established a training school for nurses in the care of the insane, and he brought about the voluntary admission of patients. At the end of ten years, the new McLean was at last in sight. At the annual meeting of the Corporation he again exhibited and explained plans for the new buildings, but no action was yet taken.

Changes in
buildings

A laboratory for pathological work and investigation in experimental psychology for clinical purposes was now nearly ready for use; and a small building added to the former laboratory contained a mortuary and autopsy room, rooms for microscopy, photography and experimental work, and a room for chemical examinations.

The success of the women's gymnasium prompted an effort to do more along the same lines for the men, in the way of more ample space and greater equipment with apparatus.

Training
School

A course of special training in medical gymnastics was begun in October for members of the senior class of the Training School. It was to enable the nurses "to add to their practice of massage the use of the requisite variety of movements adapted to the condition of individual patients, and carefully prescribed in all cases."

The first formal report of the School appeared this year within the covers of the annual report of the hospital. It contained a full history of the School from its establishment in 1882. Its first class of women graduated in 1886, and the first class of men in 1888. A careful perusal of this report — which may be found on page 67 of the Annual Report for 1889 — will well repay the reader who may be interested in the difficulties attendant upon the beginning of such a school.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XIX

1890. DEATH OF DR. HENRY JACOB BIGELOW. NEED OF A WARD FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The Hospital

1890

At the annual meeting of the Corporation, Hon. John Lowell was elected Vice-President.

On October 30th occurred the death of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow, who retired from the surgical staff in 1886, after a long and brilliant service. (See History of 1886.) The following preamble and vote show the appreciation of the Trustees for the service of an highly honored officer of the institution:

"The brilliant contributions of the late Dr. Henry J. Bigelow to Surgical Science entitle him to rank with the great surgeons of the world, and it is especially appropriate that the Massachusetts General Hospital should perpetuate the remembrance of his service of forty years upon its Surgical Staff, a service which contributed so much to the relief of human suffering, and gave the Hospital a wide-spread renown. It was here, in 1846, that, with enthusiasm and courage, he took a leading part in the first demonstration of the anæsthetic property of sulphuric ether, a discovery which later made possible his method of reducing the dislocation of the hip joint, and again his ingenious treatment by litholapaxy. It is no exaggeration to say that these improvements in surgery have made his name illustrious among the benefactors of mankind.

"It is therefore, Voted, 1. That the operating room of the Hospital be hereafter designated as "The Henry J. Bigelow Operating Theatre," and the Resident Physician is instructed to have this name inscribed upon its walls. 2. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the foregoing vote to Dr. William S. Bigelow, with the request that he will allow the Trustees to have made a copy of one of the portraits of his father, to be placed in the Henry J. Bigelow Operating Theatre, in order that the pupils of the Medical School in coming years may be stimulated by his achievements to a more thorough devotion to the noble profession which they have chosen to make their own."

Early in 1891 a communication was received from Dr. William S. Bigelow regretting that he could not comply with the wish of the Trustees to have a copy

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1890

Clinical
Instruction
in the
wards

made of either of the portraits of his late father, because of provisions in his father's will relative to the portraits.

Towards the end of this year, the Harvard Medical School was experiencing "difficulties in providing clinical material sufficient to meet the demands of the courses offered," and these difficulties were "further increased by the absence of all controlling power by the Corporation of the College over hospital appointments." Terms of service of clinical teachers in the School did not always correspond with the hospital service of those who had such appointments. A committee of the Medical Faculty of the University finally presented the subject to the hospital, and the Trustees had it under prolonged consideration. The proposition was the establishment of a Clinical Ward and Lecture Room at the hospital, to be under its administration, but with rules to some extent at variance with hospital usages. The decision of the Trustees was unfavorable to the project, though recognizing the value of a clinical ward. So the matter was dropped for the time being, but with the probability of its coming up again for a more satisfactory settlement. As a temporary substitute, however, three months for the year were added to the four months' service of the visiting physician who was the Professor of Clinical Medicine, one month being surrendered to him by each of three associates on the staff.

Ward for
Contagious
Diseases

In the annual report of the Trustees this sentence appears: "Who will imitate the liberal giver of the Bradlee ward, and provide the Hospital with a ward for contagious diseases?" Ward F, erected in 1894, supplied this need as far as accidental and unavoidable cases of contagious disease were concerned. *"The Boston City Hospital established the first separate hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases in this country. This is known as the South Department of the Boston City Hospital, and was opened for the admission of patients August 31, 1895." However, seven years previous to this date a ward had been opened there for the treatment of scarlet fever, and another for the treatment of diphtheria. To this Department of the Boston City Hospital have been

*History of Boston City Hospital, p. 136.

transferred all cases of epidemic contagious disease occurring in the wards of this hospital since 1888. In 1915, the position of Consultant in Contagious Diseases was created, and Dr. Edwin H. Place of the Boston City Hospital Staff was appointed to fill it.

At the suggestion of the Medical Staff the Trustees authorized the trial of the Koch treatment of tuberculosis, and suspended their rules against the admission of patients suffering from certain incurable diseases. The fluid from Berlin having arrived at the end of December, the patients to be inoculated with it were immediately admitted, and the first inoculation took place on New Year's Day, 1891.

The Secretary for Clinical Medicine, Pathology and Hygiene of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Suffolk District, called the attention of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital to the subject of hospital accommodation for syphilitic patients, expressing its conviction "of the pressing importance of such provision in the Institutions under their charge." This communication was referred to the Medical Board, who replied that "they do not recommend the reception of syphilitic patients, except those requiring surgical treatment."

In May, George L. Kingsley, a surgical externe, offered to erect on the grounds a small building for hospital photography. The offer was gratefully accepted. In August, Dr. Kingsley became an interne, and shortly afterwards died following a very brief illness. The building for photography had by that time been finished, and it was decided to call it the Kingsley Studio, in his memory. It was located on the left at the entrance to the corridor leading to the lettered wards. In the summer of the following year, a crayon portrait of Dr. Kingsley was received from his parents, to be placed upon the wall. This Studio was moved in 1901, when the new Surgical Building and the Domestic Building were erected. It now occupies a room in the latter Building next to the office of the Apothecary.

Building

The attention of the Medical Board was now directed towards the value of the clinical records and the Tread-

Registrar

1890

well Library, and they advised the "employment of a paid officer whose duties, as Registrar of the Hospital, shall be the copying of its records and the care of its medical library." The matter was referred to a committee who later reported that it seemed "desirable, but not at present necessary." The Trustees voted "That when copies of the Hospital records are sought for the purpose of establishing a claim for pension, or for other proper purpose, the Resident Physician is authorized to furnish in his discretion one such copy in each case, without cost to the applicant. In all doubtful cases he is instructed to refer such applications to the Trustees." It was only a postponement of the evil day when the sanctity of the Treadwell Library was to be disturbed by the presence of a woman.

Bequest

In the Bowditch History of the Hospital, on page 198, will be found a notice of the death, in 1846, of Mr. John Redman, a Boston mechanic, who made the Hospital his residuary legatee. The Trustees, in their report for the year 1847, estimated that this bequest would probably prove to be \$100,000, and spoke of it as "a truly memorable instance of munificence, while its amount entitles the donor to be ranked among the very first benefactors of this institution." That he turned out to be *the* very first, pecuniarily, appears from the Treasurer's Tables of the present date, where the Redman Fund is entered as \$455,113.34, the income being for "any purpose except building," and therefore promising to be forever productive capital. As a memorial to this donor, Ward 30 (a medical ward in the Bulfinch Building) was named the Redman Ward. Later, an oil portrait of him was given to the hospital by Matilda Goddard, and was hung in the Ward.

Lesser
matters

A revision of the By-Laws of the Corporation, and of Rules and Regulations of the Hospital, was adopted in September.

In February it was voted to put steam heaters into the Hospital "at a cost not to exceed \$400!"

The presence of children in the same wards with adults is often mentioned in the annual reports as having a cheering and beneficial effect. The following quotation is made from the report of this year: "One day, a visiting

Trustee heard the sound of merry laughter from the corner of a ward, and coming to the spot found a sick man in bed, taking a lesson in the alphabet from a boy beside him, and making such blunders as to convulse them both. It was one instance of hundreds to prove the wisdom of treating the young and the old together, instead of separating them in different wards or different hospitals. The mothers of sick infants are admitted with their children, and encouraged to care for them as if at home." It was not until 1910 that the Children's Medical Department was established.

The Asylum

This year was a notable one at the Asylum since it marked the actual beginning of work in the Pathological and Psychological Department. Incidental to the development of this work, the members of the medical staff, including the house pupils, organized a medical society for conference upon the questions involved, and for reviewing the literature of any chosen subjects. But instead of the usual procedures of a medical society, an adaptation was made of the "seminary method," which constituted, in this case, a Psychological Seminary. The meetings occurred weekly, and are still continued during the winter months.

The year saw the completion of changes in the men's gymnasium, and the addition to it of commodious reading and smoking rooms, making it a convenient and attractive place at all times.

The beginning of the new buildings at Waverley was constantly urged, as the need grew more and more pressing. An opening wedge was the permission given to procure estimates on a house for the farmer.

The administrator of the estate of the late Benjamin Gorham, who was for over fifty years a patient at the asylum, presented his books and the cases containing them to the institution, to be kept in the open ward so that access might always be had to them by the patients; and it was to be called the "Gorham Library." There are now no open wards, but what is left of this collection is kept in book cases in the reception rooms of different wards.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XX

1891. DEATH OF MR. E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH AND OF DR. HENRY I. BOWDITCH. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DALTON SCHOLARSHIP

1891

The Hospital

Chief
Officers

At the beginning of this decade the chief officers of the Institution were:

CHARLES H. DALTON, *President*

JOHN LOWELL, *Vice-President*

FRANKLIN HAVEN, *Treasurer*

THOMAS B. HALL, *Secretary*

Trustees:

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*

*FREDERICK L. AMES

*CHARLES V. BEMIS

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH

EDMUND DWIGHT

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.

*DAVID P. KIMBALL

THORNTON K. LOTHROP

*THOMAS E. PROCTOR

NATHANIEL THAYER

DAVID R. WHITNEY

ROGER WALCOTT

JOHN W. PRATT, M.D., *Resident Physician of the
General Hospital*

EDWARD COWLES, M.D., *Superintendent of the
McLean Asylum*

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

The death of Mr. Ebenezer Francis Bowditch occurred on December 30th, and at a meeting of the Trustees held on January 1, 1892, the following minute was adopted:

"The Massachusetts General Hospital has suffered a great loss in the death of E. Francis Bowditch, a Trustee for twenty years. He inherited his father's love for the institution and has

*Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

rendered a service of cordial and loyal devotedness. He was particularly relied upon in matters relating to the grounds of the Hospital and Asylum, and brought his large agricultural experience to bear upon our outdoor interests. His kindly presence and ready sympathy fitted him to meet all the demands of officers and patients, and made him a universal favorite and friend. He leaves a memory of whole-hearted zeal, which will be long and gratefully cherished by his associates and all connected with the Hospital."

Mr. Bowditch inherited his interest in the hospital from both his paternal and maternal ancestors, who were benefactors of the institution from its earliest days. His grandfather, Ebenezer Francis, was a Trustee in 1817, and served upon the building committee which erected the original hospital and asylum structures, and on the committee which admitted the first patients. His father, Mr. Nathaniel I. Bowditch, served as Trustee and Vice-President for the period of thirty-five years, and was the author of the early history of the hospital published in 1858. It is related of Mr. E. Francis Bowditch that every day during the summer months, before coming in town from his farm in Brookline, he went to his gardens and gathered choice fruits and flowers to bring to the hospital, where he himself carried them to the women's wards that he might have the pleasure of distributing them. He must have been a man of cheering presence, for the obituary notice of him published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* mentions "his hearty, whole-souled laugh; his wholesome, manly presence; his wise, sensible advice."

Staff

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, for fifty-three years on the Staff of the hospital, died on January 14th. For twenty-five years Dr. Bowditch was an active member of the medical staff, and since 1864 had been on the Board of Consultation. He was the first chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, the first State Board in the United States; and in his private office was held the first meeting of the Boston Medical Library, in December, 1874. He studied in Paris under the famous Louis, and became a pioneer specialist in diseases of the chest. Thoracic paracentesis will always be associated with his name, though it was Dr. Morrill Wyman who invented the original instrument. Dr. Bowditch insisted upon the

1891

efficacy of this method of treating pleuritic effusions, in spite of the bitter opposition of his colleagues, whom he finally won over. He made exhaustive investigations on pulmonary tuberculosis. He preached "preventive medicine" in 1876, a thing which Dr. John C. Warren foresaw twenty years previous. His article entitled "Open-Air Travel as a Cure for Consumption" is regarded as "almost a classic." Dr. Bowditch was the exponent of the best teaching of the French School.

The death of Dr. David Humphreys Storer occurred on September 10th. He was a visiting physician to the hospital from 1849 to 1858, and a member of the Board of Consultation from 1866 until his death. Very early in life Dr. Storer took great interest in teaching, and in 1837, in co-operation with Doctors Edward Reynolds, Jacob Bigelow and Oliver Wendell Holmes, was active in establishing the Tremont Street Medical School. At this time the Harvard Medical School offered a school year of only four months. Later, in 1858, the latter School was forced to take over the Tremont Street School bodily, and its teachers became highly honored Harvard professors. Dr. Storer accepted the Chair of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, which he held for fourteen years, during nine of which he was also dean of the School. Aside from his medical practice he was a very active naturalist, and published some papers of value upon the fishes of North America and of Massachusetts.

The resignation of Dr. George G. Tarbell as visiting physician occurred during the year. He had given twenty-three years of service, — first, as physician to out-patients from 1868 to 1873, and as visiting physician from that date on.

In May, the rules of the Trustees were so amended as to require the election of six surgeons to out-patients instead of four. The number of free beds was now fixed at 170, an increase over the 100 for so many years the limit.

In February, the visiting surgeons called attention to the imperative need of a ward for septic diseases. They also recommended that a lecture room should be provided to relieve the use of the surgical amphitheatre for this purpose; and that a spare ward should be provided for



DR. EDWARD BARRY DALTON



DR. JOHN CALL DALTON

the purpose of "resting" the various wards now in use. No action was taken at this time.

1891

Building

The Committee on Repairs was authorized to have the entrance to the hospital yard changed and a tunnel constructed under the driveway, preparatory to the erection of a house for the Resident Physician. (This change of entrance to the yard was temporary.) The house for the Resident Physician was erected on the corner of Blossom and Allen Streets, within the hospital grounds. The rooms formerly occupied by him in the centre of the Bulfinch Building, being unsuitable for family use, were taken over to be arranged for the convenience of the Staff, and for offices of the institution.

The out-patient quarters were largely increased by the addition of a third story to the Gay Memorial Building. A "glass bay" was added to the north side of the north-west room of the amphitheatre, thereafter familiarly called the "glass room."

Dalton
Scholarship

On February 20th, a communication was received from Mr. Charles H. Dalton, President of the Corporation, tendering a gift of \$10,000 for the purpose named in the communication. The proffer was as follows:

"To the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Sirs: If acceptable to you, we propose to give to the Corporation the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a memorial to our brothers John Call Dalton, M.D., Surgical House Pupil 1847-8, and Edward Barry Dalton, M.D., Visiting Physician 1870-72, Surgeons U. S. V., — the fund to be permanent, and the income to be used to promote investigations in any branch of the science of medicine (apart from the housing, care and healing of the sick) by pecuniary aid either to a house pupil of the Hospital or a graduate of any regular American Medical College, engaged in scientific work as above described, and deemed worthy of and requiring assistance. Should you accept this proposal, we wish that a detailed written recommendation as to the direction in, and purpose to which the income shall be applied, may be made annually by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Board for its information and guidance, and that the Board act upon such advices as it shall see fit; — also that the fund be designated "The John Call Dalton and Edward Barry Dalton Fund for promoting investigation in the Science of Medicine." If any income for any year be not used, it is to be cumulative, and not added to the principal."

(Signed) Charles H. Dalton, Henry R. Dalton.

1891

The proffered gift was accepted upon the terms stated, and the Dalton Scholarship was established on October 16th, 1891. Since that date between fifty and sixty men have been "Dalton Scholars," and have thereby made valuable contributions to medical science.

Following are brief sketches of the careers of the two men in whose memory the Fund was given:

John Call Dalton was a pioneer physiologist. In the early 1850's *"he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Morbid Anatomy in the University of Buffalo, and, it is said, was the first in this country to use vivisection in class teaching." The greater part of his life was spent in teaching. *"He was especially deft as a blackboard artist and in giving 'chalk talks' with many colored crayons, much to the edification of his students." He was the author of several books, the most famous of which was probably his "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain," published in 1885, of which only 250 impressions were printed. The Treadwell Library owns one of these prizes, through the generosity of Dr. George L. Walton, who presented his own copy in 1920. Dr. Call served as surgeon in the Army during the Civil War. He died in 1889.

Edward Barry Dalton, a graduate of Harvard University in 1855, was an instructor in the Medical School in 1871 and 1872, and at the same time was a visiting physician at this hospital. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign. He was a classmate of Henry L. Higginson, and Mr. Higginson, on presenting "Soldiers' Field" to Harvard College in 1890, in commemoration of Dalton and five others, referred to Dr. Dalton as †"a physician by choice and by nature, if intelligence, devotion, and sweetness can help the sick. After various services from the outstart [of the Civil War] till '64, he was put by General Grant in charge of the great camp at City Point in Virginia, where 10,000 sick and wounded men lay. Here he worked out his life-blood to save that of others. If I may turn to football language, he played 'full-back,' and no one ever reached the last goal if human power could stop him.

*American Medical Biography; Kelly and Burrage.

†Harvard Medical School History; Harrington; ii, 893.

"After the end of the war New York needed a vigorous medical officer to cleanse it and guard it against a threatened epidemic; and leading men turned to our friend for this work." General Grant recommended him as "the best man in the United States for the work." During this time he established, in 1869, at an outpost of Bellevue Hospital in the lower part of New York, *the first city ambulance service in the world. At the end of this task he retired to private life, and died not long after of disease brought on by exhaustion during the war.

It was in the early part of this decade (1891-1900) that examination of the blood of patients was first done as a routine at this hospital. Dr. Harvey Cushing, in his address at the celebration of the Hospital Centennial in 1921, said "we were just beginning," in the 90's, "to count leucocytes in the blood." Dr. William W. Gannett led the way about 1891-1893, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot, during his house pupil days in 1893 and '94, was a close follower. Dr. Cabot was appointed the first Dalton Scholar in 1894, and his subject for investigation was "Minute Examination of the Blood."

Examina-
tion of the
Blood

The Asylum

On February 20th, the Committee on the New Asylum Buildings and Grounds was at last requested to confer with Dr. Cowles upon the subject of beginning to build at Waverley.

*History of Bellevue Hospital, p. 70.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXI

1892. DEATH OF DR. FRANKLIN HENRY HOOPER. ERECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS AT WAVERLEY BEGUN

1892

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation

On February 12th, Dr. Henry Pickering Walcott was elected a trustee, filling the vacancy left by the death of Mr. Ebenezer F. Bowditch; he became Chairman of the Board in 1900, and President of the Corporation in 1910, retaining at the same time the Chairmanship of the Board until 1919.

Staff

Dr. Reginald H. Fitz, who had been a visiting physician since 1887, as well as continuing in his office of Pathologist, now resigned as Pathologist, and on April 22d, Dr. William Fiske Whitney was elected in his place.

Dr. Frederick Irving Knight resigned as physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat, and was subsequently elected to the Board of Consultation. Dr. Samuel Wood Langmaid also resigned as physician to this same department. Dr. Knight had served since 1872, when the clinic was established. He was founder of the "Archives of Laryngology," a short-lived periodical, but called "the most elegant and best edited periodical on laryngology that ever appeared." His death occurred in 1909. Dr. Langmaid served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army from 1864 (the date of his graduation as house pupil at this hospital) until the close of the Civil War. He received his appointment to the hospital Staff in 1881. The possession of a fine tenor voice which preserved its freshness until late in life gave him a special interest in the human voice and in methods of voice production, and eventually led him to make a study of the larynx. He had had no instruction in laryngology, but his singing brought him in contact with many actors and singers whose throats he examined, and whose methods of singing he discussed and criticized. This brought about his election to the American Laryngological Society, of which he was at one time president. In 1902 he was made

president of the Harvard Musical Association, a position which he held for many years. He was also a member of most of the important medical societies of Boston. In addition to professional work, he was a good sportsman and a fine story-teller, which made him a welcome guest at all social functions. He died in February, 1915.

Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Jr., was appointed to one of the vacancies caused by the above mentioned resignations. This department met with another loss in the death of Dr. Franklin Henry Hooper, who was appointed assistant in 1880, and physician in 1889, and who died on November 22d of this year. Dr. Hooper was a comparatively young man, only 42, when he succumbed to a painful illness. In addition to his position on the Staff of this hospital, he was aurist at the Boston Dispensary, professor of laryngology at Dartmouth Medical College and instructor of the same at the Harvard Medical School. He had recognized ability as a diagnostician, and owed much to his bold use of anesthesia in the removal of adenoids. In 1888, he published a valuable paper entitled "Effects of Varying Rates of Stimulation on the Action of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerves." The following is copied from the annual report for this year:

"The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital desire to place on record an expression of their appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. Franklin H. Hooper, as a member of the Hospital Staff; of their recognition of his eminent professional gifts, of his skill, ability, and zeal, and of the modesty which accompanied these; of their respect for the fortitude and patience which he exhibited in his painful illness, and of their regret at his death in the full maturity of his powers, and in the midst of a career of ever-increasing honor to himself and usefulness to others."

The following, noticed in the annual report, pays a perhaps somewhat delayed tribute to asepsis:

Asepsis

"The well-proved usefulness of the Bradlee ward has, naturally, drawn attention to some of the defects in the older operating amphitheatre, and there seems now no good reason for hesitating to give general surgery the safeguards that have been found so effectual in the special departments to which the Bradlee ward is assigned."

Generous arrangements for the construction of a ward for contagious diseases were this year made by a bene-

Building

1892

factor who wished, for a time at least, to remain unknown. This ward was erected in 1894. (See History of that year.)

During the summer the nurses' dining room was removed from the old operating room in the Dome, and the seats were restored, making the room into a lecture hall. Rooms on the third floor of the Bulfinch Building directly under the Dome were rearranged as a dining room for the nurses. At the same time, North River flag stone was laid in the "lower passage way" of the hospital in place of tiles.

In December, the proposition was made that the Trustees' parlor and the Resident Physician's parlor, in the center of the Bulfinch Building on the second floor, be remodeled for a medical library, and that plans for this be submitted.

The surgical staff now requested the purchase of a Trendelenburg operating chair for Ward E; and they recommended "that a nurse be on duty in the Amphitheatre throughout the day, and for the care of the surgical dressings." These matters were referred to the Visiting Committee, who later gave approval.

The Warren Triennial Prize was awarded to Dr. John Strahan, of Belfast, Ireland, for an essay on "Rickets."

In January, a series of rules for the conduct of the Dalton Scholarship were adopted.

Members of the Warren family acceded to the use of the Warren Fund "for the general purposes of the library of the Hospital, instead of the limited use named by the donor of the Fund," the late Dr. John C. Warren.

It was found necessary to add two more to the number of surgical house pupils, owing to the continually increasing work of the surgical department. House pupils on this service now numbered six.

A portrait of the late Hon. Henry B. Rogers was presented to the hospital by his daughter, Miss Annette P. Rogers. The portrait was copied by Mrs. Marie Danforth Page from the original painted by Mrs. Sarah Whitman.

The family of the late Dr. Franklin H. Hooper notified the Trustees of his bequest to the hospital of his "instruments and furnishings, used by him in the Throat Department," and that they desire to add sufficient to complete

Warren
PrizeDalton
ScholarshipWarren
LibraryHouse
Pupils

Gifts

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

the furnishing of a room for that department to be inscribed with his name. This offer was gratefully accepted.

1892

Dr. Charles G. Weld also made a gift to the hospital of "glassware and surgical instruments."

McLean Hospital

At Dr. Cowles' request, the name "McLean Asylum" was now changed to "McLean Hospital," in recognition of the present broader views upon the subject of insanity and its treatment.

Change of
name

Shortly after the beginning of the year a special meeting was held to take action upon the plans for two buildings to be erected at Waverley; the plans were adopted and erection at last authorized. Just before this meeting, a gentleman offered to build, at his own expense, under the direction of his own architect, a second Appleton Building. The first Appleton Building was for women, and this was to be for men. The offer was gladly accepted, and the Trustees expressed their desire that the building should bear the name of the donor. Mr. George P. Upham — the "gentleman" mentioned — expressed the wish to erect it in memory of his son, George P. Upham, Jr., and it has accordingly been known as the "Upham Memorial Building."

New
Buildings

An agreement was made for the sale of the entire plant at Somerville to the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation. The McLean Hospital, in the three-quarters of a century of existence, had passed through all the stages in the history of the treatment of the insane. At its foundation it rescued the unfortunate lunatic from a state of hopeless misery; it gave him with each succeeding year the larger help that medical skill and increasing resources in every direction made available. But the changes which took place in the vicinity of the Asylum at Somerville made removal to a more secluded locality essential long before it was possible to accomplish it. The situation at Waverley was, and is, unsurpassed in suitable and attractive qualities.

On March 30th, it was voted to proceed to the erection of two houses, to represent the Belknap and the Appleton

1892

buildings on the old site. The Upham Memorial Building, already mentioned, was in course of construction. A full report of the Committee on New Hospital and Grounds may be found in the annual report of the Trustees for the year 1892. This report was also separately printed and forms a pamphlet of some twenty pages together with illustrations. There is a plan of the McLean Hospital Lands at Waverley, and as a frontispiece a picture of the same showing the location of the several buildings. Also, there are pictures together with plans of the Upham Memorial, Belknap and Appleton Buildings, and full description of them. The Appleton Building for women was arranged entirely in suites of rooms (eight of them) "each including a parlor, chamber and private lavatory, bath, and closets." The Upham Memorial Building was the counterpart of the Appleton, affording similar accommodations for men.

The situation of the new hospital on high land and with magnificent view was a grateful contrast to the location in Somerville. The buildings were not finished and ready for occupancy until 1895.

At the last meeting of the Trustees for the year, plans were submitted for an Administration Building, an Intermediate Building for Women, a stable and two gate lodges. These plans were accepted, and authority given to proceed with their erection.

The following is quoted from Dr. Cowles' report:

Nursing
the Insane

"The advancement of nursing-reform for the insane has been marked during the past year by the evidences of a great step forward. New schools are being opened, and testimony has been coming from the earlier established American schools of the satisfactory and promising character of the first products of their new work. Seeing is believing, in this case, and every hospital superintendent who organizes this system of training his nurses on effective lines, at once joins the ranks of its advocates. . . . No one doubts that this will prove to be a great epoch in the care of the insane, and a result of it is now being seen in the appearance of published lists of nurses who possess the certificate of proficiency in nursing. . . . It would be of the greatest possible value to the cause if the establishment of such schools could be made general in our hospitals, and if some good standard of requirements could be agreed upon in their teaching."

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

"The work of a laboratory for scientific investigation has been so far studied here, and planned as to its future development, that there remains no question of its value as an adjunct to the clinical work. It is to be neurological investigation in the broadest sense, and the work both experimental and clinical; for neurology includes the knowledge of normal and abnormal conditions of the nervous system, in both their bodily and mental manifestations. The initial conditions of fatigue, exhaustion, and weakened and disordered mental function, are to be studied by the careful observation of clinical facts, with all available instruments of precision; and if the elements of the problem are to be fully comprehended, there must be included not only the study of the grosser lesions in nervous pathology, but of the working of the vital processes of waste and excretion, nutrition and repair, to which the new science of chemical pathology now promises to lend its aid."

1892
Laboratory

A gift of \$50,000 was received from Miss Helen C. Bradlee, the "income to be used to make more comfortable women patients of the McLean Hospital who have known better days." It will be remembered that Miss Bradlee had already given to the General Hospital the Bradlee Ward and Theatre.

Gift

CHAPTER XXII

1893. ESTABLISHMENT OF A PATHOLOGICAL
LABORATORY AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
TREADWELL LIBRARY MOVED

1893

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Frederick Lothrop Ames caused genuine sorrow among the Trustees, on whose Board he had served for the last five years. He was a man of "clear, good judgment in all matters which called for action, . . . and his death was a cause of profound and sincere regret." Mr. Ames was one of the three trustees annually appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and was succeeded by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow.

The death of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck occurred on March twenty-second. "He was identified with the hospital during an important period of its growth in usefulness and reputation, to both of which his professional skill and disinterested devotion greatly contributed." His resignation from the active staff took place in 1886, and a short sketch of his career may be found in the history of that year. (See p. 90.)

The hospital also mourned the loss of two of the younger members of the active staff, one of whom was Dr. Charles Pratt Strong, a physician to out-patients since 1885. Dr. Strong rose to the front rank in his profession entirely by his own efforts, and in a comparatively short time—a little over ten years. He began as a general practitioner, but having a special inclination for gynecology and surgery, he gradually directed his skill into these lines. He is referred to as one who "had all the instincts of a surgeon. He was bold, skilful and progressive. He was likewise cautious and conservative, striving to accomplish the desired results by the least radical measures, but never hesitating when radical measures were essential." He was an excellent teacher, holding

*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., 1893, cxxviii, 303.

the position of Assistant in Gynecology in the Medical Department of Harvard University; and he contributed much to this subject by his writings. His death, which occurred on March 14th, was caused by acute septicemia, following an operation which he performed five days previously. He was but thirty-eight years of age.

The other loss to the Staff was caused by the death of Dr. Cyrus Faulkner Carter on June fourteenth. He had been assistant in the Department for Diseases of the Nervous System since 1888. Another young man, — only thirty-two, — just at the threshold of his profession, and already showing promise of splendid work. He early became interested in neurology, and added a number of contributions to medical literature. His death occurred suddenly from acute general peritonitis; he was on duty at the hospital only two days before.

On December 1st, Dr. John H. McCollom was elected to the new office of examining physician to out-patients, the previous arrangements for examination and registration not having proved wholly satisfactory. This method promised to work better, but attention was called to the fact that abuse of gratuitous medical service was a problem common to all large hospitals, for which no solution had yet been found.

An urgent appeal for funds — a half-million dollars — was made through the annual report this year, "to meet the demands of a growing institution in its usefulness to the community." This was before the time of "drives."

In June plans were adopted for changes and additions to the amphitheatre building. "These included an addition of one story containing a new sterilization room for the preparation of surgical instruments and dressings, which has been made necessary by the refinements of modern surgery." A new dressing room for the surgeons was provided. Another room for the treatment of diseases of the throat was also arranged in this building, and was called the "Hooper Memorial Room," out of respect for the late Dr. Franklin H. Hooper. The instruments and fixtures of this room were those of Dr. Hooper's private office, which were presented to the hospital in 1892 shortly after his death. (See history of 1892, p. 122.)

Building

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1893

Pathological
Laboratory

Towards the end of the year a recommendation was received from Dr. W. T. Councilman that a laboratory for the pathological department be established at the General Hospital, with a full-time, salaried pathologist in charge. This was an urgent need, for the work of this department was at this time carried on in various parts of the hospital, and in anything but a systematic and satisfactory manner, owing to the utter lack of facilities. Letters concerning the advisability of accepting the recommendation were sent to members of the visiting staff requesting a statement of opinion. Without exception the replies were favorable, and in several instances urgent that the laboratory be established. The longest reply came from Dr. Maurice H. Richardson, who suggested that there be included in the new arrangements facilities for the study of bacteriology, and stating as a proof of its necessity the importance of the possibility of quick recognition in the abdominal cavity of the presence of the *bacillus coli communis*, or any other micro-organism, thus in some cases avoiding an extensive and unnecessary operation, and in others being able to save life. He urged the advantage of a pathologist always on call. For location, it was thought that the upper floor "of the long building on Allen Street, now used chiefly as a store-room" could be fitted up for the purpose. This was the Allen Street House, and temporary quarters for the laboratory were prepared in the spring of 1894. The following year saw the beginning of a fund for a building exclusively for the use of this department.

Training
School for
Nurses

The following is copied from the annual report of the Trustees: "Special reports published by the Training School give full information in regard to that *admirable and successful institution*." What a change of opinion in twenty years!

Treadwell
Library

The new quarters for the Treadwell Library, in the center of the Bulfinch Building, on the second floor, were finished and the Library transferred to them. The result was "eminently satisfactory." This notice of it is found in the report for the year: "A large, handsome, and well-lighted room gives ample and fitting accommodation to the books of the library, to the very considerable collec-



TREADWELL LIBRARY, 1893-1916

tion of pictures and busts belonging to the hospital, and, for the first time in the history of the institution, affords a proper room for the meeting of its officers." It was handsomely furnished with a ten-foot black walnut table, and chairs to match. The old partition which formerly separated the front rooms of this part of the building from the corridor running through it was changed into three arches of graceful shape leading to alcoves and thence to the rooms at the back of this part of the building. The alcoves were lined with bookcases, and the middle room at the back was fitted throughout with shelving. The room at the right of the alcoves was used to house clinical records, and that at the extreme left as a lavatory and dressing room for the visiting staff. Woodwork was painted white, and the walls a dull Pompeian red; a handsome rug covered the center of the floor. The long windows at the front admitted a flood of sunshine, and the Library soon developed an atmosphere all its own, most attractive to those who were *permitted* to enter its sacred precincts.

The old Treadwell Library, on the floor below, was remodeled to allow a much needed addition to the work-room of the enlarged staff of house pupils. In October it was voted to increase the period of service of surgical house pupils from fifteen to twenty months, and in December another increase in numbers was voted, so that the total number was now two medical externs and two interns, and four surgical externs and three interns.

A gift of \$50,000 from Mr. George A. Gardner at last made it possible to erect a new isolating ward for contagious diseases. Such a ward had been needed since the foundation of the hospital, which was now to be congratulated that the wisdom and generosity of a public-spirited friend had made its construction possible.

A further gift was received from Miss Helen C. Bradlee, of \$400 for glass-top tables and other furnishings of the Bradlee Operating Theatre.

For the first time full tables of medical and surgical statistics, including those of the out-patient department, appear in the pages of the annual report.

House
pupils

Gifts

Lesser
matters

1893

A slight fire in the Thayer Building resulted in the setting up of a suitable apparatus for boiling water, and a restricted allowance of its use; also the posting of this notice: "No portable lamp, kettle, urn, or other similar heating apparatus of any kind is allowed in any part of this building."

A "crowded state" of the "old Brick" having been reported, a proper fire escape was put upon it, and other changes made to assure safety to the occupants; and nineteen beds were ordered removed. Fly screens were this summer provided for *three wards!*

In February the work of the Appliance Shop was discontinued, as it could be done at less expense elsewhere. A carpenter was employed to give his full time to the hospital and the Convalescent Home. The wooden corridor running to Ward B was now extended to Ward D.

On December 1st it was ordered that a card catalogue of all cases admitted to the General Hospital since 1871 should be made. "It would be hard to overstate the value of this proposition." The passing years have proved the truth of this over and over, as this "card catalogue" has grown, and as it has increased in usefulness.

McLean Hospital

Dr. William Noyes, Pathologist since 1888, resigned and Dr. August Hoch was engaged to fill the vacancy.

Tribute is paid, in a special report of the Committee on the New McLean Hospital, to Mr. Joseph H. Curtis, the landscape engineer, whose work began in 1875 when the first purchase of land was made in Waverley. The location of buildings, the laying out of roads and drains, the grading and other engineering work was all done from careful studies made and executed by him.

Patients

At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Cowles made a somewhat lengthy report upon the Occupation of Patients, which was printed in full in the annual report for this year. It constituted a plan for the use of the income of the "Hibbard Occupation Fund" to provide occupation for patients of the McLean Hospital. Dr. Cowles called attention to the difficulty of finding just the right employment for the class of patients most in evidence, that is,

the more intelligent and intellectual people. He laid great stress upon the value of gymnasiums for both men and women.

It was now eleven years since the Training School at the McLean Hospital, the first of its kind, was organized. It bore upon its records the names of 117 women graduates and 50 men. Moreover, there were nineteen other schools in America where training in the care of the insane was given; the product in numbers of the initial movement. Dr. Cowles rejoiced in the influence that all this was having upon the general public, and likened it to the "sowing of good seed; the harvest is immediate, but the greatness of that which is to come is inestimable." He felt that the importance of adopting systematic and uniform methods of training throughout the country was obvious, in order to establish and maintain a high standard of efficiency that would ensure the greatest usefulness. A resident instructor in gymnastics and a resident instructor in cooking were added to the Training School staff.

Training
School for
Nurses

Dr. Cowles was authorized to take the necessary steps for an exhibit of the hospital and its workings at the World's Fair in Chicago. This was at the request of the Massachusetts Board of World's Fair Managers.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXIII

1894. THE GARDNER WARD (WARD F). CATALOGUE OF CLINICAL RECORDS. DR. COWLES' TRIBUTE TO HIS PREDECESSORS

1894

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

The announcement, early in the year, of the resignation of Mr. David R. Whitney was received with regret. He was elected Treasurer in 1881, which office he resigned a year later; in 1887 he was elected a trustee. Mr. Arthur A. Carey succeeded him on the Board. Mr. Thomas E. Proctor, on account of ill health, resigned in June, and died on December 7th following. This tribute was paid him by the Trustees:

"He was a man of sterling character, of excellent sense, of a warm heart and ready sympathies. He gave to the Hospital while he was connected with it all the time and thought that the engrossing cares of his extensive business permitted; and, at his death, manifested his great interest and confidence in our charity by the munificent bequest of \$100,000, to be expended in the erection or maintenance of one or more buildings for the insane at Waverley, of which one should bear his name.

"This timely gift is accompanied by the condition that it shall be used only when, by its own increase or by additions from other sources, the amount available for the purpose named shall reach the sum of \$400,000. Our immediate needs for the proper construction and completion of the new buildings for the insane are so great and pressing, that we can but trust that this condition may serve, as it was doubtless intended to serve, as an inducement to other benefactors to give us the much needed money which will entitle us to the immediate use of Mr. Proctor's thoughtful and liberal gift."

Mr. Henry S. Howe was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Proctor's death.

Staff

In the early spring Dr. John W. Elliot, Dr. Francis B. Harrington and Dr. Samuel J. Mixter were appointed visiting surgeons to meet the increased demand for surgical work in the Hospital; and the South Surgical Service was created in June, with Dr. Charles B. Porter, Dr. John Homans and Dr. John W. Elliot as its first visiting surgeons. To fill the vacancies caused by these promotions,

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dr. James G. Mumford, Dr. William A. Brooks, Jr., and Dr. Charles Allen Porter were appointed surgeons to out-patients.

1894

Miss Georgia L. Sturtevant, who had been matron of the hospital for twenty-four years, resigned her position in December. She came to the hospital in 1862 as an "assistant nurse," and after two months' probation was put in charge of a male surgical ward. This was at the time of the Civil War when the male wards of the hospital were filled to capacity, for no soldier was refused if there was a bed unoccupied. Miss Sturtevant was appointed matron in July, 1868, immediately following the death of Miss Mary A. Colesworthy, her predecessor in this position. For a period of thirty-two years she had given continuous service, in recognition of which a gift of \$1000 was handed to her.

On account of the failure of the public to respond to the many calls for an increased number of free bed subscriptions, it was found necessary to limit the number of beds to 125, except in cases of emergency. This conclusion was announced with regret, but constantly increasing expenses in all directions made it impossible for the hospital to carry this burden.

Free beds

The President of Tufts Medical College applied for permission for the medical students of that College to visit this hospital and receive clinical instruction on the same terms as students of other medical schools. No objection was raised to the admission of male students to the amphitheatre and to the clinical instruction, but according to the rules of the Trustees any female students must be placed in a class by themselves, and attend the clinical practice of the female wards exclusively.

Students
from Tufts
Medical
College

The George A. Gardner Ward (Ward F) was completed and ready for use before the end of this year. It was located beyond Ward B and opposite Ward E. The covered wooden corridor connecting the lettered wards with the hospital proper was eventually extended to Wards E and F as an open platform, familiarly called "the isthmus." On the left, in its entire length, were Wards A, B and F, and on the right Wards C, D and E. Ward F was of brick construction and had two wings containing

Building:
Ward F

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1894

six single rooms each, and there was a "nursery" accommodating three or four cribs. It was made as perfect as possible in its appointments, and embodied the latest advances in scientific knowledge. It supplied a long felt want in the hospital, affording a suitable place for the care of accidental and unavoidable cases of contagious disease; also affording a place where patients might be secluded and cared for who, from the nature of their maladies other than contagious, might be disturbing to patients in the general wards.

Out-Patient
Department

At the end of Dr. McCollom's first year as examining physician to out-patients, he reported 25,113 patients examined, among whom he detected and excluded from the waiting rooms 500 cases of contagious disease. His appointment certainly justified itself.

As a means towards abolishing the abuse of hospital charity, a system was established by which surgical out-patients were charged ten cents for each visit, and the cost price for splints, crutches and other apparatus, to be repaid on return of the articles in good condition. In case of real need, the superintendent had authority to remit this payment.

In January it was voted to establish a pharmacy for out-patients, to be placed behind the seats of the Bigelow Amphitheatre. This was opened on March twenty-sixth. During 1895, the number of prescriptions put up was a little over 1000 per week.

The practice of massage was this year carried on in the department for the treatment of nervous diseases, under the direction of Dr. James J. Putnam, and was attended with marked success. In accepting the recommendation that such work be established "Dr. Lindstrom and Miss Colby were invited to give their assistance in massage without being placed on the list of Trustees' appointments, the Board being unwilling to bind themselves to acknowledge such service in their annual report, preferring to leave that to the future action of the Trustees."

Dalton
Scholarship

On March 16th, Dr. Richard C. Cabot applied for the Dalton Scholarship and was appointed; the first accepted appointment.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The sum of \$300 was appropriated to "review the titles of cases [that is, diagnoses] . . . for the better making of the card catalogue of cases," mentioned in the last chapter. This was the beginning of the hospital's Clinical Card Catalogue. The actual work of cataloguing was done by the Library Bureau, and covered the years from 1870 to 1893; the cards were typewritten. Cases of the next three years were indexed by some one especially engaged for the purpose, and the cards were handwritten. Before the end of 1897 a librarian had been employed, and the care of the clinical records including their cataloguing became a part of her work. All records previous to 1870 had already been indexed in large volumes: a fine piece of work, most carefully and beautifully done. Thus every case admitted to the hospital since its opening was catalogued, and the work has been carried on without a break ever since.

1894
Clinical
Records

On August 1st two additional house pupils were assigned to the medical service, making four interns instead of two. Also the number of surgical interns was increased to nine. These two increases caused a decided overcrowding of the quarters assigned to house pupils.

House
Pupils

Miss Helen C. Bradlee made another gift of \$5000 "to be devoted to needful repairs to the Bradlee Ward, and to the building of a sterilizing room attached to the Bradlee Operating Theatre, made necessary by the adoption of perfected methods of sterilizing which, at the time the Ward was built, were not in general use."

Gifts and
bequests

On intimation that a bequest of \$150,000 would be made to the hospital provided the income be devoted to the treatment of venereal disease only, the visiting staff was requested to give their opinion as to its acceptance. They recommended the acceptance of any bequest for this purpose. There is, however, no indication that the bequest was ever made.

A memorial gift of two bonds was received from Dr. F. C. Shattuck in December, the income of which was to be applied to furnishing music for the wards of the hospital annually on Christmas Day and on Easter Sunday.

In addition to the regular statistical tables, there was published this year a report of all operations done in

Lesser
matters

Ward E (the Bradlee Theatre) from February 21, 1889, to December 31, 1894.

Attention was called to the overcrowded conditions in both the laundry and the kitchen. The octagonal building occupied by these two departments was erected in 1846 and had never been enlarged, though the hospital had nearly trebled in size. It was five years after this before plans were finally adopted for the erection of the Domestic Building, into which the kitchen was moved upon its completion in 1901.

For the first time, an account of stock on hand January first was presented.

In February a committee was appointed to take some action to increase the number of autopsies.

In November, money was appropriated for telephone and electric wiring and switch-boards; and later a vote of the Trustees was passed thanking "the Directors of the American Bell Telephone Company for their kindness in supplying instruments free of charge for the private service of the General Hospital."

In December, the proposition was made from other large hospitals to establish a common form of hospital accounts for better comparisons of expense and other use; and Dr. Pratt was authorized to join in the arrangement for the General Hospital.

McLean Hospital

Dr. Cowles, in his report of the year, mentions the work preparatory to leaving the old location in Somerville, and at the end pays such fine tribute to his predecessors that it is quite worth copying upon these pages:

"It is with no spirit of permitting injustice to the good in the old, that the promises of the new hospital are allowed to fill our thoughts. The hospital home in the old Barrell mansion with its reminders of Bulfinch's architectural skill, and in the houses that have built up around it, has its precious memories of those who lived and labored here, and those who suffered and were comforted in it. In the seventy-eight years since its foundation as the *third hospital of its kind in America, it has known the presence of Wyman, Lee, Bell, Booth, and Tyler, who are no longer living. It was Bell whose tribute to Wyman bore testimony to his profound influence, in that formative period, in

*See p. 3.



MCLEAN ASYLUM, SOMERVILLE, 1818-1895

moulding the ideas of the American alienists upon the highest conceptions of the humane and rational treatment of the insane. It was Tyler whose fitting eulogy of Bell placed him high among the leaders in his guild. Tyler, the last of the line to go over to the majority, — to know him was to love him. It is an honor to be simply a successor, to remember and to name them all, in grateful memory, as we pass out of the place where their noble work was done. And there was a host of other faithful laborers whose work these results have crowned.

"In the near breaking up of the home that has meant so much to the many who have dwelt in it, our unbidden thoughts of them obscure even the promises of the new scene of our hopes and interests. When we turn away regretfully from these old associations, they follow us with the thought that the task is great to live up to the spirit of the past, and to work out its worthy succession.

"It is time to think reverently of those who have gone before and of what they have wrought; and it is a time to speak out the fulness of our gratitude for every friendly and helpful word and act that has aided the doing of all that has been done here."

In February, two Cottage Buildings were proposed for Waverley to take the place of the two Bowditch wards at Somerville. Plans recommended for these buildings were accepted, and authority given to proceed with their erection.

Building

The Upham Memorial Building was completed and delivered to the Trustees on May fourth. This building "showed in every respect evidences of personal care and discriminating judgment on the part of the generous donor."

A full description of the new McLean Hospital occupies six pages in the annual report for 1894.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXIV

1895. McLEAN HOSPITAL MOVED TO WAVERLEY. FIRST USE OF THE X-RAY IN THE HOSPITAL

1895

General Hospital

X-ray be-
ginnings

There were no changes this year in the Staff of the hospital. Mr. Charles H. Sampson, Assistant Apothecary from 1885 to 1892, and Apothecary since that date, resigned. Mr. Walter J. Dodd, Assistant Apothecary under Mr. Sampson since 1892, was promoted to the position of Apothecary and Mr. Joseph Godsoe became his assistant. The name of Walter Dodd will be forever associated with the beginnings of x-ray work in this hospital. The discovery of the x-ray by Professor William Conrad Roentgen was made known to the world in December of this year. Mr. Dodd, who had for some time been the photographer of the hospital, was immediately interested, and it was through his efforts that the first use of x-rays was here made in the diagnosis of disease. In spite of inadequate equipment, such as he was able to get together by himself, he accomplished sufficiently good results to stimulate further attempts, and early in 1896 took the first successful radiograph in the Nerve Room of the Out-Patient Department. It required much labor and much time to take a picture of even the small parts of the body, but the work which Mr. Dodd accomplished with this amateur apparatus was so much appreciated by the surgeons of the hospital that the taking of x-rays of the extremities of the body came into general use. The old Kingsley studio was turned into a workroom, and here Mr. Dodd labored steadily at routine, and in the making of endless experiments;—the beginnings which made him a pioneer in x-ray investigation, but which also made him a martyr to the cause.* Mr. Godsoe was a close follower of Mr. Dodd until warned by his own x-ray burns to abandon the work.

*For a full history of the development of this work in the Hospital, see Massachusetts General Hospital Memorial and Historical Volume, pp. 169-172, a contribution by Dr. G. W. Holmes.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, in his address on the occasion of the Hospital Centennial said: "Dr. Warren had just brought back [in 1896] from Roentgen's laboratory a small tube about the size of a goose's egg, and with it Codman [Ernest Amory] and I ground out on the old static machine the first faint X-ray picture of a hand ever taken here." Dr. Cushing and Dr. Codman were house pupils at the time, and the "old static machine" referred to was the one which supplied the current for Mr. Dodd's early experiments, and which was properly used in the giving of electrical treatments.

In December the Medical Board sent to the Trustees this recommendation: "That the Trustees consider the expediency of publishing a Medical Volume in Commemoration of the Semicentennial Anniversary of the discovery of practicable anæsthesia, and of the part taken by the Massachusetts General Hospital in making the discovery a success." This was not voted upon at this time.

The
Approach-
ing Ether
Anniversary

At the annual meeting of the Medical Board, held May 17th, a committee was appointed, of which Dr. James G. Mumford was secretary, "to provide for a meeting [of that Board] next year with social attractions." At a session held the following October, it was voted to have *three* extra meetings, to be held in December, February and April, with a committee of two appointed to arrange a program for each occasion. The first of these was held December 11, 1895, and inaugurated the so-called Clinical Meetings which have continued, with some necessary intermissions, during all the succeeding years. The occasions always ended with a supper (the "social attraction") served either in the students' dining room, or the Treadwell Library. They were the bane of the assistant librarian's life after her appointment in 1897, for the remains of the feast were rarely out of sight before she appeared in the morning.

Clinical
Meetings

One morning, a few years later, when her fear of the medical profession had somewhat abated, it happened that she found a row of morocco-bound volumes spattered with salad dressing. Her wrath rose high and she rushed to Dr. Howard's office and let it descend upon his head in no uncertain terms. He smiled as he listened, and

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1895

doubtless smiled audibly behind her indignant back; but the offense was never repeated and shortly afterwards the feasts were regularly held in one of the dining rooms.

Building

Plans for the addition of a sterilizing room to the operating theatre were submitted in April, and approval of the procedure given.

In June, the visiting physicians and surgeons sent to the Trustees plans for a pathological and bacteriological laboratory at the hospital, recommending the adoption of the same, and informing the Trustees of the efforts of the Medical Board to raise \$100,000 for the erection and endowment of the same. At the next meeting of the Trustees these recommendations were accepted, and it was ordered that construction be begun at once.

Financial

The following is copied from the annual report of the Trustees for this year:

"To complete the payment of the large cost of the new McLean Hospital at Waverley, the Trustees require the sum of \$450,000, of which \$100,000 has already been contributed, by the generous bequest of the late Thomas E. Proctor, who served as Trustee of the Corporation for so many years. Mr. Proctor's timely gift was intended for the erection and maintenance of one or more buildings for the insane at Waverley, of which one should bear his name, and is accompanied by the condition that it shall be used only when, by its own increase, or by additions from other sources, the amount available for the purpose named shall reach the sum of \$400,000. The Trustees earnestly appeal to the public for funds which will make it possible for them to avail themselves of Mr. Proctor's liberal bequest for the benefit of the McLean Hospital.

"No less urgently do they ask for prompt and liberal contributions to the funds of the General Hospital, so that the public may continue to enjoy the benefits derived from the institution, undiminished by lack of money. Although a private corporation, the work done by the Massachusetts General Hospital is practically that of a public institution, and without the hearty support of the public at large, it cannot continue indefinitely the public ministrations of the past."

To this day the public continues to believe that this hospital is a State institution, and receives financial aid from the State, although this has never been the case. And so appeals must continually be made in order that the third oldest hospital in the country may live, and move,

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

and have its being, keeping up its tradition of giving the best service to all who need it.

1895

On January 1st, a new and interesting departure in the dietary of both hospitals was made by the employment of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards and Miss S. E. Wentworth as experts to regulate the diet of the General Hospital, and to advise with Dr. Cowles as to that of the McLean Hospital. These women had already had marked success in other institutions, resulting in reduction of expense and improvement in the quality of food. The innovation proved eminently satisfactory, and at the end of the year they were re-engaged for the whole, or a part, of 1896. On September 1st, Mrs. Mary E. Minot was employed as purveyor and steward, buying supplies, giving them out, and overseeing the kitchen.

Dietary

Late in the year it was proposed that a charge of \$5 each should be made for operations in the out-patient department which required the administration of ether; but it was afterwards decided to be "inexpedient." There was, however, a charge of ten cents per visit made to all surgical out-patients, which reduced the number of surgical patients 6.8%.

Out-Patient
Department

All this year the question of change in the relations of the Training School for Nurses to the General Hospital was under consideration, and finally on December 11th the Directors of the School voted to surrender its management to the Board of Trustees of the hospital, the vote to take effect on the first of January, 1896. The following is copied from the report of the Trustees for the current year:

Training
School for
Nurses

"In acknowledging the courtesy of the Directors of the Training School in thus acceding to the wishes of the Trustees, it is necessary to note that, although this step will undoubtedly add to the efficiency both of the School and of the Hospital, it must also make an additional tax on the fund for current expenses."

In response to the above-mentioned petition to the public for funds for the hospital, a certain gentleman offered to give, at his own expense, a benefit at some Boston theatre. This was accepted on condition that if the name of the hospital was to be mentioned in the

Theatre
benefit

1895

advertisement, such proposed advertisement should be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for approval. The performance took place in October and one-half the proceeds from the sales of tickets, amounting to \$884.25, was turned over to the two hospitals. There was some fraud in connection with the affair through which a man collecting in the name of the beneficiary absconded with an unknown sum, and no trace of him was ever discovered.

Gifts and
bequests

Miss Helen C. Bradlee again made a gift, of \$2000, to be devoted to annual repairs in the Bradlee Ward.

Donations to the fund for the Pathological Laboratory were made to the amount of \$31,700. These contributions came through the staff of visiting physicians and surgeons. More subscriptions were reported necessary, in order to spare the hospital an additional drain upon its already inadequate funds.

Dr. Charles G. Weld added to his generous gifts a valuable set of instruments together with twenty large cases containing glassware to be used in connection with surgical work at the General Hospital.

On April 12th, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, in behalf of former house pupils, announced the offer of a portrait of Dr. Richard M. Hodges, by Robert Gordon Hardie, as an unconditional gift to the hospital. The gift was accepted and the Secretary directed to express to the donors the thanks of the Trustees. This is a large oil portrait which now hangs in the Surgical Building.

By bequest from the late Mr. Thomas O. H. P. Burnham, the sum of \$250,000 was received for free beds, the most generous amount ever received for this purpose.

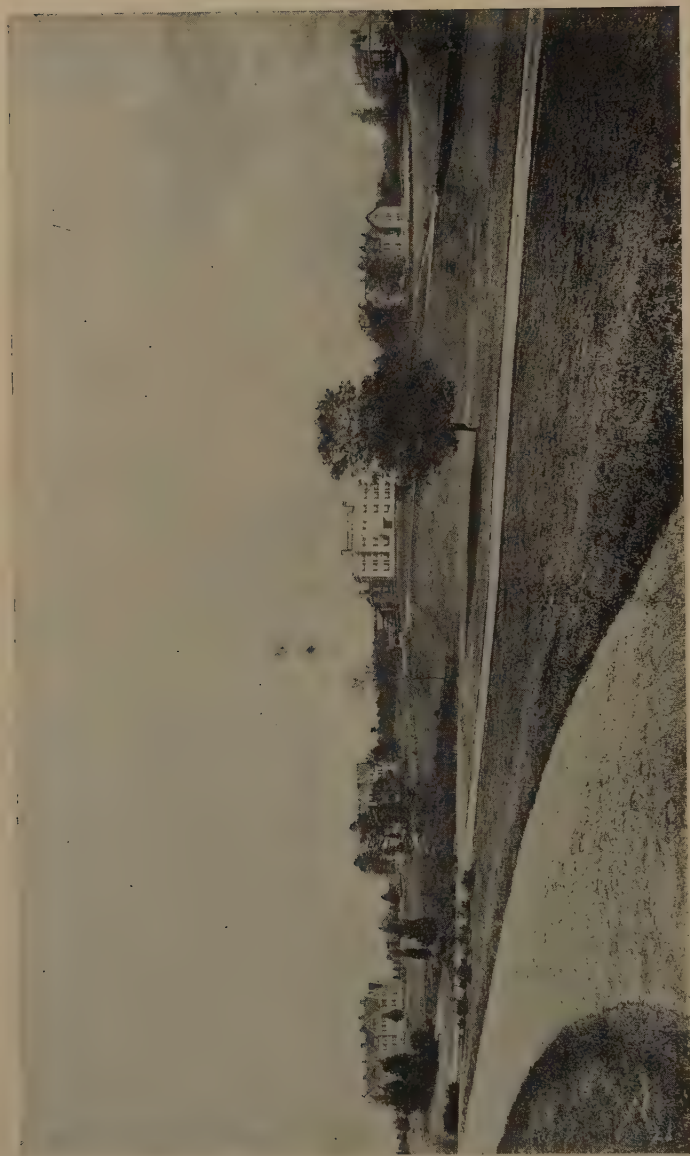
Matron

Mrs. E. J. Dadmun was appointed matron in June in place of Miss Sturtevant, whose resignation has already been recorded.

McLean Hospital

Moved to
Waverley

The new McLean Hospital at Waverley was opened on October 1st by a reception on the part of the Trustees and physicians, which was attended by eight hundred invited guests. These were not, however, the first guests at the new buildings, for the American Neurological Society was



MCLEAN HOSPITAL, WAVERLEY

invited to visit the McLean Hospital on the occasion of its annual meeting during the first week of June.

Dr. Cowles writes this account of the removal of patients from Somerville:

"In April, the first patients were transferred from the Appleton Buildings at Somerville, — two women to the new Appleton House, and one man to the Upham House. The occupation of the two houses furnished a nucleus for the new organization, and became very useful in this regard. As the new houses approached completion, the work of fitting them with requisite fixtures and furnishings was pushed forward. All but a small part of what was needed for the eight patients' houses and the Administration House was new and made from special designs. The new houses . . . were so nearly ready for use in October, that receptions were held on the first three days of that month, when the hospital was visited and inspected by its friends who were especially interested in it, and by the general public, to the number of three thousand visitors.

"After many unavoidable delays, the final movement for the transfer of patients was begun on the 17th day of October, some by carriages and others in small parties by railroad, and one house after another was occupied as soon as they were ready. On the 15th of November, the day prescribed, the last persons of the hospital household at Somerville came to Waverley, and on the next day, the old hospital and grounds were formally delivered to the Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation. At the time of this writing, preparations are already being made for the destruction of the old buildings, and the Barrell Mansion, which was built in 1798 and has been used as a hospital for nearly seventy-eight years, will cease to be, after an existence of ninety-seven years."

Patients had for some time heard that the move was coming soon, and every day were wondering if it would happen "today," and how they would all be transferred. Some made up their minds that it would be a long procession of carriages of one kind and another wending its way through the streets of Somerville and Cambridge, and then on into the country until they finally arrived at the new hospital all together; and all along the way sidewalks would be lined with people waiting to see the curious procession pass. But when the time came, not a patient knew that anything was happening. For a number of days little groups filling two or three carriages were invited to go to ride, — not at all an unusual occurrence, — and the "rides" ended at Waverley. Then one day,

1895

much to their surprise, they found that they were all in the new McLean; and as for the public, they read about it in the newspapers after it was all over.

The new hospital offered accommodations for 180 patients. The plant cost \$1,395,404.29 and included the Pierce Building (administration house), the Upham Memorial, the Belknap, Proctor and Bowditch houses for men; the Belknap, East, Appleton and Wyman houses for women; the stable, laboratories and various service buildings. The Proctor House was named in memory of the late Thomas E. Proctor, trustee and benefactor; and the Wyman House for Dr. Rufus Wyman, Superintendent of the Asylum from 1818, — when it was opened, — to 1835, in recognition of the valuable service which he rendered in improving the method of treatment of the insane. The gymnasiums for men and women were under construction, but were not ready for occupancy until 1897, then finally bringing into operation all the provisions for new work contemplated in the general plan adopted in 1891.

In September, Mrs. Sarah S. Matchett submitted a proposal to erect on the grounds, at her own expense, a cottage for a single patient. The proposal was accepted and "Hope Cottage" was completed during 1896.

Training
School

In referring to the McLean Hospital Training School for Nurses, Dr. Cowles writes: "Many new schools are being established in hospitals for the insane, as well as in other hospitals. Although it was only ten years ago that the *first nurses trained in the care of the insane were ready for their work, there were last year thirty-six such schools in operation in the United States and British America, with a number of others about to begin."

Stuart
portraits

In April, a request was announced for the loan of the portrait of John McLean, by Gilbert Stuart, to the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York. The request was granted upon condition of proper insurance against damage by transportation or from fire, to be effected by the Museum. The two hospitals are the fortunate possessors of four portraits by this famous artist. At the General Hospital there are three, — of

*Graduates of the first class of the McLean Hospital Training School.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

William Phillips, first President of the Corporation, and for whom Phillips House was named; Samuel Eliot and Abraham Touro, early subscribers towards the building of the Hospital.

1895

CHAPTER XXV

1896. THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF ANÆSTHESIA

1896

*General Hospital*Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

Owing to the death of Governor Greenhalge on March 13th, Hon. Roger Wolcott, then Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was obliged to resign from the Board of Trustees owing to the public duties devolving upon him. This announcement was received with keen regret, for Mr. Wolcott had been a valued member of the Board for sixteen years. Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop also resigned, in July. With the exception of two years, — 1883 to 1885, — he had been a trustee since 1878. Mr. George Wigglesworth and Mr. Samuel D. Warren were respectively elected to these vacancies at the annual meeting of the Corporation held on February 3d, 1897.

Staff

Dr. Franklin G. Balch was appointed a surgeon to out-patients on April 10th, beginning a service which lasted nearly thirty years. In November, Dr. J. Orne Green resigned from the office of aural surgeon, which he had been the first to hold; the position was created in 1887. After the completion of his medical studies both here and abroad, Dr. Green devoted himself to otology, becoming lecturer on diseases of the ear at Harvard in 1869. **"In 1876, he was advanced to instructor, and two years later to clinical professor of otology, a position he continued to fill until 1904. He became advisory and consulting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital and to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and continued in these offices as long as he lived. He was a student and a skilful operator."* He made some contributions to medical literature along the lines of his specialty. He died January 5th, 1922, at the age of eighty.

Pathological
Laboratory

Dr. J. Homer Wright was, on March 13th, appointed Pathologist and Director of the Clinical Laboratory, a new office incident upon the establishment of the Pathological Laboratory. This department was officially opened on October 16th, the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary

*Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., 1922, cxxxvi, 91.

of the use of sulphuric ether in surgical operations, with a staff consisting of the pathologist and one technical assistant. Dr. Whitney retained temporarily the title of Pathologist, but in 1900 it was changed to Surgical Pathologist. He was relieved from postmortem examinations, and such examinations of morbid specimens as might prove expedient. It was expected that his duties would be confined chiefly to attendance in the amphitheatre during surgical operations. Up to this time laboratory work had been carried on in a small dark room, about six by ten feet, on the ground floor of the Bulfinch Building near the central entrance. On November 6th, Dr. Franz Pfaff was appointed Chemist.

Adminis-
tration

Dr. Pratt, Resident Physician, handed in his resignation to take effect on June 1st, 1897. Dr. Pratt had filled this position for ten years, and in accepting his resignation the Trustees expressed "their appreciation of the admirable qualities" which he had displayed during his long term of service. Dr. Pratt was a graduate successively of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and the Harvard Medical School. He served in this hospital as a surgical house pupil, graduating in 1886, and shortly afterwards becoming Resident Physician. After his resignation in 1897 he began private practice in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he served as Associate Medical Examiner of the first Norfolk District, physician to the Norfolk County Jail and to the Dedham House of Correction; and for several years he was secretary of the Dedham Board of Health. His death occurred on November 17th, 1922.

On October sixteenth the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first public demonstration of surgical anesthesia was celebrated. The Honorary Committee was composed of twenty-two men of the American medical profession and one layman, — Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University. Dr. John Shaw Billings, of New York, was its chairman. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Dr. J. Collins Warren, Chairman; Dr. James C. White,

Semi-
Centennial
of Anæ-
sthesia

1896

Dr. William L. Richardson, Dr. H. H. A. Beach, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck and Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow.

The invitations to this event were very handsomely printed upon a heavy cream-colored sheet ten by fourteen inches. The design was the work of the late *Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, the well-known architect of some of the most beautiful Gothic churches in this country. The plate was engraved by the late Edwin D. French, famous for his exquisite workmanship, and the printing done by the equally famous Merrymount Press under the direct charge of Mr. Daniel B. Updike. A card of admission, matching in general appearance, was enclosed with each invitation. These were sent to distinguished men of the medical profession and others on both sides of the Atlantic, and many messages of congratulation were received from those unable to be present.

The guests of the day were asked to assemble at ten o'clock in the morning in the old operating room in the Dome of the Bulfinch Building, where that first operation "without pain" took place on October 16th, 1846, and which had been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. The public exercises were held at eleven o'clock in the Bigelow Amphitheatre. Mr. Charles H. Dalton, President of the Corporation, made the address of welcome which was followed by this program:

Reminiscences of 1846, by Robert T. Davis, M.D., of Fall River.

Surgery before Anesthesia, by John Ashhurst, Jr., M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia.

What Anesthesia has done for Surgery, by David W. Cheever, M.D., LL.D., of Boston.

Relation of Anesthesia and Obstetrics, by John P. Reynolds, M.D., of Boston.

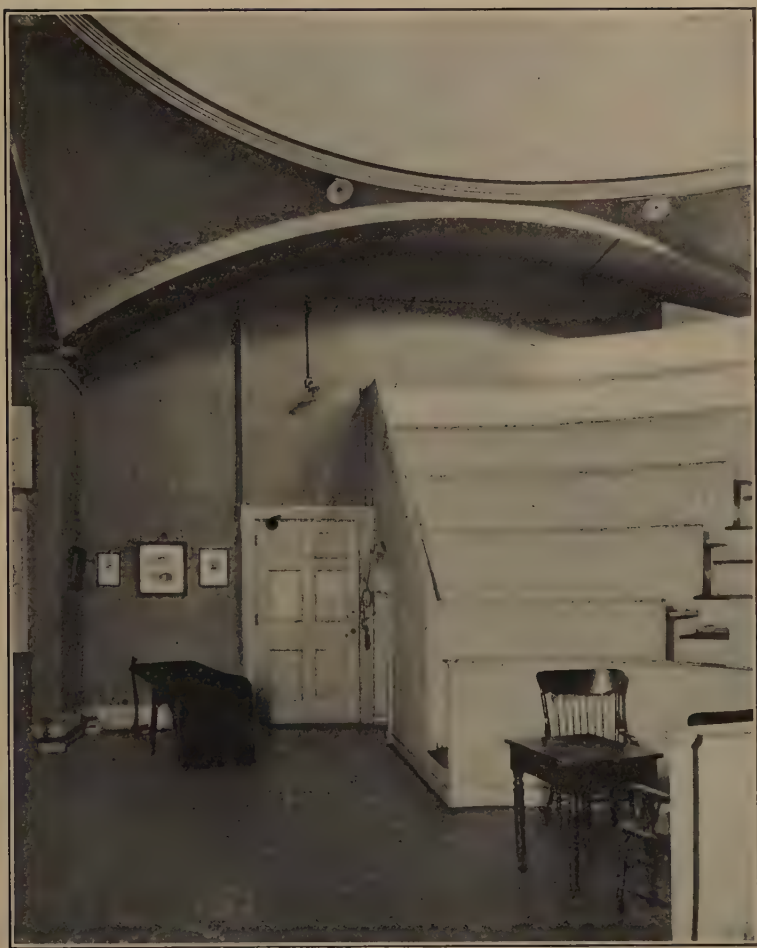
The Influence of Anesthesia upon Medical Science, by W. H. Welch, M.D., LL.D., of Baltimore.

The Surgery of the Future, by Charles McBurney, M.D., of New York.

The Birth and Death of Pain, a poem, by S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia.

The merit of the poem and of the addresses was of a very high order, and it was decided to embody them in a

*Information kindly supplied by Mr. D. B. Updike.



OLD AMPHITHEATRE IN DOME OF BULFINCH BUILDING

suitable memorial volume, which was privately published during the following year. One quotation from Dr. Mitchell's poem may well find place in this account:

"No hour as sweet, as when hope, doubt and fear,
'Mid deepening stillness, watched one eager brain,
With God-like will, decree the Death of Pain."

At the conclusion of the exercises a collation was served on the lawn in front of the Bulfinch Building. An excellent photograph of special guests was taken as they sat on the steps of this Building, a copy of which hangs in one of the rooms of the Treadwell Library.

On May 29th, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was agreed that necessity demanded the appointment of some lawyer to whom legal questions arising in the business of the Corporation might be generally referred, and later Mr. Solomon Lincoln was appointed Counsellor at Law for the Corporation.

Legal
counsel

Early in February the question of closing one of the medical wards, or turning it into a surgical ward, was broached, on the ground of lack of funds to keep open a ward which was not fully occupied. It seemed that the number of applications for patients requiring medical treatment had perceptibly decreased, and this appeared to be on account of a feeling current among physicians that the financial stress of the hospital would not permit of their being admitted. Suggestions were made by the visiting physicians of a means of reassurance on this point, in order to relieve the situation and avoid a serious blow to the general interests of the hospital and to medical education. The matter was laid on the table for consideration. No further reference to the subject is found, nor any note that a medical ward was closed; so the difficulty was doubtless overcome without resorting to strenuous measures.

The following, copied from the annual report of the Trustees is interesting:

Changes
in Laundry

"In the laundry of the General Hospital great improvements have been made. With the development of antiseptic surgery the laundry work has increased very greatly. Few persons out-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1896

side of those familiar with hospital needs realize how much washing has to be done in such a laundry, but the fact that over thirty thousand pieces are washed each week may give some idea of the extent of the work. To do this, the laundry has been equipped with new and very efficient machinery, and the result for the present is very satisfactory. It is, however, clear that soon larger accommodations for both laundry and kitchen will be required.

"The changes made in the heating apparatus at the General Hospital have proved successful. The new furnaces have worked well and economically."

Training
School for
Nurses

For the first time, there appears in the annual report a notice of the "Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses," with the announcement of its arrangements "for giving a two-years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses." The most desirable age for candidates is stated to be "from 25 to 35 years." A comparison of the subjects included in instruction with those included today is a good deal like a comparison of the work of a pupil in the first year of high school with that of a fourth-year student in college.

Miss Maria B. Brown, who had been Superintendent of the School since 1889 under the old management, was continued in this position. The Trustees, in referring to the School, report:

"The benefit of this work to the general public is very great, since through it there is developed a large body of skillful and highly trained nurses of excellent character. Since taking the Training School for Nurses into their immediate charge, the Trustees have been more than ever impressed with how much the school owes to the wisdom and devotion of those under whom it was founded and developed."

Medical
and surgical
statistics

The report of the year, commenting upon the medical and surgical statistics, makes special note of the number of cases of appendicitis, with "a mortality of only 9½ per cent." The statistics of thirty years later show a mortality of only 3¼ per cent, — forty years away from Dr. Fitz's discovery instead of ten. Another marked decrease is in the number of cases of typhoid fever, — 151 in 1896, and 22 in 1926.

House
Pupils

The appointments of house pupils during the year included Joseph B. Howland and Frederic A. Washburn,

Jr., men intimately connected with the hospital during succeeding years. Following his graduation, Dr. Howland, after serving certain State hospitals for about ten years, was appointed to the administrative staff of this hospital where he remained for twelve years, since which time he has been at the head of the Peter Bent Brigham hospital. Dr. Washburn has been the efficient head of the institution since 1908, having previously held the position of Assistant Resident Physician in 1898, and again from 1903 to 1908.

By bequest of Susan G. Coolidge, the sum of \$176,000 was received "to be devoted to the maintenance of free beds."

Bequests
and gifts

A bronze bust of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow, a replica of that at the Harvard Medical School, was presented to the Corporation by his son, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, on October ninth. This was accepted and its location in the Bigelow Amphitheatre voted. Dr. Bigelow was invited to act as a committee in selecting its position and proper placement. The bust remained here until the completion of a new Surgical Building in 1901, when it was removed to the amphitheatre in that building.

McLean Hospital

Beneficial results of the better conditions afforded by the new hospital were already evident, even after so short an occupation. One was the tendency to allow convalescent patients to go home earlier on trial. Greater freedom in enjoying the liberty of the grounds resulted in sooner applying the tests of self-control, helping the patient to be once more self-reliant and trustworthy. The large variety of outdoor games and exercises, amid quiet and beautiful surroundings, proved to have great curative influence in many cases.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXVI

1897. DR. HERBERT BURR HOWARD ELECTED RESIDENT PHYSICIAN. THE TREADWELL LIBRARY

1897

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Corporation

The death of Hon. John Lowell, Vice-President of the Corporation since 1890, was announced on June fourth. Mr. Lowell had also been a trustee, from 1857 to 1870. A special minute of the Trustees bears witness to his "ready service, wise counsels, and strong sympathies." At the annual meeting in February, 1898, the Hon. Francis C. Lowell was elected to this office.

Trustees

On October 15th, Mr. Arthur A. Carey resigned from the Board, having served since 1894. He was succeeded by Mr. Francis Blake, who was elected on December third. At the end of the year Mr. William Endicott, Jr., declined to be a candidate for re-election, and later on Mr. Reginald Gray was elected in his place. Mr. Endicott, a trustee since 1876, had given long and valuable service. Both resignations were accepted with great regret.

Adminis-
tration

On February 26th, Dr. Herbert Burr Howard, formerly Superintendent of the State Alms House at Tewksbury, was elected Resident Physician, assuming his duties on June first. The Trustees' annual report states that they "are favorably impressed with the vigor and good judgment with which he has taken hold of his new work." Dr. Howard was shortly granted the assistance of a stenographer and typewriter (the first clerk of this kind to be employed), and was allowed an assistant in his own particular work, thus freeing him from routine duties to assume the larger ones connected with his position. A stenographer was also allowed to Dr. Cowles at the McLean Hospital.

Financial

The financial condition of the hospital was especially emphasized by the Trustees in their report, on account of the growing deficit from year to year, and the constantly increasing demands incident to the care of patients. The two laboratories, one at each hospital, had not yet sufficient funds to meet expenses, and the charity work far

exceeded that for which pay was received. Repairs and improvements necessary to efficiently carry on proper administration called for a substantial increase in permanent funds. A question of enlargement of the out-patient building had been brought up early in the year, and this was an increasingly apparent need.

The matter of publishing a memorial volume of the recent observance of the Semicentennial of Surgical Anæsthesia was placed in the hands of the Committee on the celebration, including Dr. Samuel Eliot and Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow of the Board of Trustees and Dr. J. Collins Warren of the Surgical Staff. This volume of some ninety-five pages, entitled "The Semicentennial of Anæsthesia," was privately printed, coming from the press of H. O. Houghton and Company of Cambridge, and included the full program of the occasion together with several illustrations. A reproduction of the handsome card of invitation follows the title page. Five hundred copies of the volume were printed, and during the summer distributed to the guests who had been present, special libraries, members of the hospital personnel, and a few others.

Memorial
Volume

A new edition of the By-laws and Rules was published containing numerous changes and additions to meet the enlarged staffs of both hospitals, the training schools, the Convalescent Home, and modifications in administration. It shows an increase of four pages over the preceding edition.

Dr. George W. Holmes, in his historical sketch of the X-Ray Department published in the Historical and Memorial Volume, in 1921, notes what must have been the first known case in the hospital of x-ray therapy, though such a result was unthought of and unsought, at the time. I quote from Dr. Holmes: "During that year [1897], a patient was referred from the out-patient department for x-ray examination. He returned a few days after the examination stating that the 'light' had relieved the pain in his leg. To prove the truth or fallacy of the patient's statement, investigations were undertaken by Mr. Dodd and Dr. Seabury W. Allen. Their conclusions that the x-rays were capable of relieving pain in certain pathological conditions, and that probably this was brought about by

X-Ray
Department

1897

changes in the character or amount of the blood supply, have since been confirmed."

It was this year that Mr. Dodd developed a severe radio-dermatitis of the hands, resulting from his daily exposure to x-rays before the danger had been recognized. It was the beginning of years of suffering borne with undaunted courage and patience, and unflinching zeal in the development of a great department of science to which, in the end, his life was sacrificed.

Dr. Mark W. Richardson was appointed Dalton Scholar for the year beginning November 1, 1897.

Dalton
Scholarship

Treadwell
Library

An "assistant librarian" for the Treadwell Library was appointed in October, — Mrs. Grace W. Myers. (Dr. Arthur T. Cabot of the Library Committee, was at this time called the librarian). Her duties were "to have charge of the Treadwell Library; make copies of the records in cases where it is thought best to furnish copy at a regular charge; take charge of the card index of cases; and compile the medical and surgical statistics for the annual report." This was the first regular appointee to this work. Classification and cataloguing of the Library was immediately begun, and the other work was gradually assumed. The early rules governing the use of the Library are quite worth quoting, to show how much broader its scope is today:

"1. That all members of the Medical Board are privileged to read in the Library.

2. That books are to be taken out directly only by the Visiting Staff, Pathologist, Director of the Pathological Laboratory, and Chemist to the Clinical Laboratory.

3. All other members of the Medical Board may take out books under the name of a member of the Visiting Staff, permission for the use of said name having been granted.

4. House Officers are privileged to read in the Library during the afternoon and evening, but on no account to remove a book or journal from the room.

5. Anyone taking out a book shall enter the same in a book kept for the purpose, with the date of taking and returning, and shall be fully responsible for the same."

(Signed) Fred'k C. Shattuck

W. L. Richardson

J. W. Elliot

F. B. Harrington

Committee"

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1897

Today this Library serves the entire scientific personnel of the hospital, and from Chief of Service to technician all have borrowing privileges.

Clinical
records

The cataloguing of clinical records was now regularly carried on, and the systematic care of the records begun.

The annual publication of medical and surgical statistics was voted early in January. Such statistics were published in the reports of 1893 and 1894, but omitted in 1895. But those for 1895 and 1896 were published together in the report for 1896. The compiling of these statistics from the clinical records was one of the duties of the newly appointed assistant librarian, and the result of her first attempt was promptly turned down by Dr. Reginald H. Fitz, who was invited to inspect it. Her knowledge of medical nomenclature being somewhat limited, it turned out to be, more or less, a collection of synonyms. With professional assistance, the tables were made presentable; moreover, Dr. Fitz became her staunch and helpful friend, and never again was it necessary to "turn down" the tables.

Gifts and
bequests

Gifts, devises and bequests were received this year to the amount of \$139,929.88; and an x-ray apparatus was given by Dr. Charles G. Weld, for use at the General Hospital. The first expenditure by the hospital for x-ray necessities is recorded this year.

Report was made to the Trustees by a member of the department for the treatment of nervous diseases of a person wishing to make a bequest to the hospital of \$100,000 to endow a department for the sole treatment of such affections. After due consideration by the visiting staff a report was submitted to the Trustees, of which the following is an excerpt:

"The acceptance of the proposed bequest would seem to involve a change in the policy hitherto pursued by the Hospital, in that it would set apart a special department for a special class of cases, and would thus afford a precedent for the establishment of perhaps a number of other special departments.

"This Board can see no serious objection to such a change in policy provided that—1st, The establishment of a special ward should not result in a monopoly of the class of cases for which it is designed, such cases being excluded from the general medical and surgical wards. A special ward should be comple-

1897

mentary to the general wards. Otherwise, the general wards would gradually become specialized, and the Hospital would be converted into a collection of special departments; a result which seems to this Board inconsistent with the best interests of the Hospital and the community."

Interesting, in view of the several "special departments" now established, and still the wards for general cases seem full, and the hospital has not become "a collection of special departments." And there is not only a neurological department, but a neuro-surgical department, both with special wards devoted to their cases. The financial aspect presented a different problem, however, for it was claimed that the bequest, — which would provide for only eight patients, — seemed "inadequate for the purpose."

Lesser
matters

On October 1st, Mr. Oscar Richardson was appointed assistant in the Pathological Laboratory. Mr. Richardson graduated from the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1900.

In July, Mrs. Mary E. Minot was appointed matron of the General Hospital in place of Mrs. Eliza J. Dadmun resigned. Mrs. Dadmun was a graduate of the Training School, and afterwards studied and practiced medicine.

The question of increasing the course of study in training schools for nurses was now under general consideration, but the matter did not go into effect in this hospital until 1901. The Bulfinch Building was this summer equipped with fly screens. In December, it was voted that the lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery where the body of John Redman, one of the largest benefactors of the hospital, is buried, be "put in order and properly cared for."

McLean Hospital

Dr. Cowles' reports are always full of interesting matter and are extremely readable. His way of reporting even statistics, — about the driest of all reading, — makes one keen not to miss a word. His story of 1897 fairly radiates courage under difficulties and perfect assurance for the future. He sets forth the need of an endowment fund for the purpose of research in the pathology and therapy of mental diseases in such a convincing way that it would seem that the purse-strings of readers must be loosened

to their fullest extent, in order to pour into his hands the necessary amount. His account of the work in the two gymnasiums, for men and for women, makes the McLean Hospital seem like a most delightful place to pass one's time. What a contrast to the "mad houses" which were once, — hardly more than a hundred years ago, — the only places where the insane of every class might be sent! Or compare with the care of such patients at the Boston Alms House, mentioned in the first chapter of this History.

Dr. D. H. Fuller, second assistant physician, resigned after a service of six years to become Superintendent of the Adams Nervine Asylum at Jamaica Plain. Dr. Fuller had contributed valuable work to the institution, and his resignation was accepted with much regret. Dr. E. Stanley Abbott was appointed his successor.

Change in
Personnel

The title of "Internes of the McLean Hospital" was changed, in August, to "Junior Assistants," in response to a recommendation from Dr. Cowles.

Change of
title

A new and copious spring of water was opened at Waverley on the hospital grounds, and developed for the use of the institution. Approval was given for the establishment of a milk farm on the premises. From each of these sources the hospital hoped to reap advantage, both in the cheapness and the purity of the supply.

CHAPTER XXVII

1898. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PLANT OF THE
GENERAL HOSPITAL. THE SPANISH-
AMERICAN WAR

1898

*General Hospital*Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

The death of Dr. Samuel Eliot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, occurred on September fourteenth. He had been a trustee for thirty-two years, and Chairman of the Board for the last twenty-four years. The resolution adopted by the Trustees contains these words: "No little of the success, development and enlargement of the work of the Institutions under our charge has been due to his watchful oversight and ever jealous care for their best interests." A beautiful tribute to his memory was "the gift from a lady, who desired her name to remain undisclosed, of the sum of \$27,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the building and maintenance of a chapel on the grounds of the McLean Hospital, to be known as 'The Samuel Eliot Memorial Chapel'." The chapel was to be built when the fund, with such additions as might be made to it, was, in the opinion of the Trustees, sufficient in amount for the purpose designated. The chapel was completed and dedicated in the early part of 1906. In an obituary notice of Dr. Eliot published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of September 21st, William Crosswell Doane writes: "He was moulded in the finest type of manhood inside and out. He was a gentleman by instinct. He was a Christian in every motive of his life. Rich and ripe in varied scholarship of languages and literature and history, he lived on a high plane of intellectual attainments, accomplishments and tastes." He was one of the old-school gentlemen, stately, dignified and courteous. An oil portrait of him, by F. W. Benson, hangs in the Trustees' Room at the hospital.

On November 4th, Mr. Edmund Dwight was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on December 16th Mr. Moses Williams was elected a trustee.

Staff

A change in the visiting staff occurred through the resignation of Dr. Edward N. Whittier, and the promotion of

Dr. Herman F. Vickery to his place. Dr. Richard C. Cabot was appointed a physician to out-patients.

Dr. Whittier, at the age of twenty-one, volunteered in the Union Army, and gained conspicuous distinction at the battle of Gettysburg. At the end of the Civil War he received a "special medal of honor conferred by Congress for 'faithful, gallant, and meritorious service,' with brevet rank of Captain of Volunteers." He was appointed to the medical staff of this hospital in 1872. As a visiting physician he conducted some public clinics which lingered long in the memory of those who attended them; for he had his own way of introducing a patient, and later gaining his confidence until he was willing to submit to any number of examinations. Dr. Whittier died June 14th, 1902.

During the summer, on recommendation from the visiting physicians and surgeons and by vote of the Trustees, the seniors in the out-patient departments for diseases of the skin, of the nervous system, of the throat, and of the eye, became members of the visiting staff.

Dr. Howard's first year of administration is referred to by the Trustees as having been "eminently successful both on the side of service rendered to the public and of that rendered to the Hospital: to the public he has given an increase of free patient service, and to the Hospital an increase of 27.73% in returns from paying patients." And this "in spite of the severe strain and expense put upon the Hospital" owing to the care of soldiers.

Adminis-
tration

An unusually large number of septic cases were admitted during the year, causing increased activity on the part of both administration and staff. The latter introduced the use of rubber gloves for both operators and assistants, which materially lessened the danger of spreading infection. The need was beginning to be felt for more and better operating rooms.

On December 16th the office of Assistant Resident Physician was established, and Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., was chosen to fill it,—the beginning of long and competent service.

In April it was voted "That the land owned by this Corporation, bounded Southerly on Fruit Street and land

1898

of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Easterly on open ground adjoining a building of the Harvard Dental School; Northerly on a fence separating the land of the Hospital grounds, as now used for hospital purposes, from this land; Westerly on Charles Street and land of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, except a part thereof at the Easterly end now under lease . . . be prepared, forthwith, for and made a part of the Hospital grounds, and for exclusive use as such." A block of old houses occupied by tenants of the Corporation faced on Fruit Street in a part of this space. The ground is now occupied by the Out-Patient Building. The site of the "building of the Harvard Dental School" referred to is now the parking space between the Out-Patient Building and the Moseley Memorial Building. The question of purchasing this land was raised at the same time (April, 1898), and in the early part of the following year the purchase was approved and executed.

Spanish-
American
War

This was the year of the Spanish-American War, and the hospital, true to its traditions, opened its doors to receive sick and disabled soldiers, giving of its best in the effort to restore them to health. Most of the cases were suffering from typhoid fever and malaria, contracted in the tropical climate of Cuba and Porto Rico. One day in August the hospital ship "Olivet" docked at this port, and that afternoon the first contingency arrived. A sorry-looking procession it was which passed in at the accident room entrance, down the corridor, and out onto the lawn back of the present out-patient building, where tents had been put up to accommodate a large number of them. (This "lawn" is now occupied by the Surgical Building, Wards G and I, and the long corridor leading to these Wards.) The men were carried on stretchers, many of them so emaciated that they looked nearly dead. There were forty-eight brought in that afternoon, August 23d, and before the end of the month twenty-eight more arrived. During the next three months 145 men were received, making a total of 221 soldiers treated; a little less than half the number received during the whole of the Civil War, that number being 483. Nine cases died, eight of them very shortly after arrival. The most des-



TENT WARD, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

perately ill were cared for in the wards, but the others recovered in the tents, and were discharged to their homes, or otherwise, at various times; a very different-looking group from the sad procession of that August afternoon.

Plans were now under consideration for much needed improvement and development of the plant of the General Hospital, — plans made possible through the generous bequests of the late Hon. Henry L. Pierce, who left \$50,000 for free beds, and from whom, as one of the residuary legatees, the hospital received \$700,000. This enabled the Trustees to avail themselves of the \$100,000 left by Mr. Thomas E. Proctor. They appropriated \$291,000 of the Pierce bequest to paying off the debt on the McLean Hospital plant, and retained \$30,000 as a fund for maintenance of buildings in compliance with the terms of Mr. Proctor's bequest.

During the summer appropriation was made for a new plant at the General Hospital for the generation of light, heat, and power, which was rapidly nearing completion at the end of the year. According to an arrangement agreed upon by the two institutions, this plant also supplied light, heat, and power to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. The building was erected on land bordering on Allen Street, and just east of the new Clinical-Pathological Laboratory, — land formerly occupied by horse-sheds. Temporary horse-sheds were erected back of the Bulfinch Building, between the new boiler-house and the residence of the Resident Physician.

The first report of the Clinical-Pathological Laboratory appears this year, although it was now in the second year of its existence. It is stated that the "chief purpose of this laboratory has been to give to the Hospital the benefit of those modern microscopical, bacteriological and chemical methods which are of such great importance in the diagnosis and study of disease." The building was said to be generally "regarded as a model hospital laboratory." Opportunity was given to a limited number of properly qualified men for study and investigation in pathological histology, chemistry, and bacteriology. As the results of original research and observation a list of twenty-two published articles was appended to this report.

Building

Pathological
Laboratory

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1898 A very complete outfit for photo-micrography had been added, greatly facilitating the recording and illustrating of results and investigations.

X-Ray The x-ray was now being used to locate points of frac-
Department ture, and the position of bullets and other foreign bodies.

Warren The Warren Triennial Prize was awarded to Dr. Howard
Prize Ames Lothrop for an essay entitled "Anatomy and Surgery
of the Frontal Sinus and Anterior Ethmoid Cells."

Gift and Part of a bequest from the estate of the late Thomas
bequest T. Wyman, amounting to \$65,000, was received; also a
donation of \$25,000 from the estate of the late J. Putnam
Bradlee. The latter was at the request of Miss Helen
C. Bradlee, who had so often made generous gifts to the
hospital.

Moscow In September Dr. William S. Bigelow reported to the
Surgical Trustees a communication from the Moscow Surgical
Society Society of Russia, showing their interest in the Semi-
centennial Celebration of Anæsthesia at the General
Hospital in Boston in 1896, and informing of their pro-
posed celebration of the twenty-fifth year of their organ-
ization. It was voted that the following message be
telegraphed in response:

"The Massachusetts General Hospital, the birthplace of
Surgical Anæsthesia, congratulates the Moscow Surgical So-
ciety on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its work. It remembers
the noble traditions of Russian Surgery; it recognizes the high
standard of surgery in Russia today, and sends its best wishes
for the future."

McLean Hospital

Already the need of increased accommodations for
women patients was making itself evident at the McLean
Hospital; another building large enough to house thirty
patients would very soon be required. Rooms designed
to be fitted with apparatus for treatment by baths were
in course of preparation, and a graduate from the Boston
Normal School of Gymnastics was engaged to direct this
new service.

At Dr. Cowles' request the office of third assistant
physician was re-established under the same conditions
as formerly. One Junior Assistant was retained.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Again Dr. Cowles stressed the importance of the training of nurses in the care of mental cases, recommending that they take such training first and supplement it if they wish by a course in a general hospital, believing that this experience in mental nursing trains the woman in "character, self-control, and the Christian graces." He mentions this incident: "A nurse of large experience in mental nursing, after a term of nursing in a general hospital, was asked what the difference was between the two kinds of nursing. She answered: 'In a general hospital the patient must please the nurse; with the insane the nurse must please the patient.' "

A very pleasant feature of the institution, suggested this year by a former patient, was a collection of works of art, — paintings, engravings, photographs, casts, and books. These were all either loans or gifts from friends of the hospital. The collection has been kept up, and is located in the "art rooms" of the women's gymnasium.

1898
Training of
nurses

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

CHAPTER XXVIII

1899. ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS

1899

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, accepted, in May, the resignation of Dr. Charles V. Bemis, who "had rendered faithful and efficient service to the Hospital during twenty-four consecutive years, and resigned on account of infirmities incident to advanced age." Dr. Bemis was the Committee on the Book of Donations, and during his time made record of gifts and bequests amounting to \$3,487,109.99. Dr. John M. Harlow was appointed by the Governor to succeed Dr. Bemis.

Staff

Late in the year Dr. John Homans announced his retirement from the staff of visiting surgeons. This announcement was met with expressions of regret from all departments of the hospital, for he was a general favorite. His life was a full one. He offered his services to the Government when the Civil War broke out, and had an eventful career during the next three years. At its beginning he had not yet received his medical degree. He served first in the Navy and later in the Army, finally, after being surgeon-in-chief of the First Division of the 19th Army Corps, becoming medical inspector on the staff of General Sheridan. After his resignation from military duty he went abroad for study, returning to Boston in the latter part of 1866. He served successively as surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, the Children's Hospital, and the Carney Hospital, where his second ovariectomy was done in April, 1873. In this operation he was a pioneer in New England, performing it 601 times between 1872 and 1900. As surgeon to this hospital from 1876 to 1899, "his chief claim for distinction . . . and that a great one, is that he forced the hospital to permit abdominal surgery to be done within its walls against the opposition of a too conservative board of directors and staff." The resolution adopted by the Trustees upon

*Dr. F. A. Washburn, in his tribute to "Helen Homans."

his retirement pays him this tribute: "Dr. Homans has advanced to its present point the whole treatment of abdominal surgery; and by his skill, courage, and unselfish devotion has added to the reputation of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the welfare of mankind." His house officers, who spoke of him familiarly as Uncle John, **"remember him affectionately for his humor, quick appreciation, impatience with pretence, and underlying warm-heartedness."* He was very blunt, and at times excitable. He was possessed of a most agreeable tenor voice and often hummed to himself as he went his rounds. If, by chance, he was heard humming "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," trouble for his assistants was sure to follow. At the time of his retirement he was tendered a luncheon in the Treadwell Library, and from behind closed doors the writer heard him, between the pops of champagne corks, entertaining the guests with songs.

Subsequently Dr. Homans was elected to the Board of Consultation, and "in consideration of the conspicuous service to humanity and to this hospital" was offered the use of two beds in the surgical wards until further order of the Board of Trustees. He died February 7, 1903.

Dr. Harold C. Ernst, on account of his duties at the Harvard Medical School, resigned in May as physician to out-patients, and Dr. Henry F. Hewes was appointed in his place. Dr. Ernst was a devoted bacteriologist from the very beginning of his career. In 1885 he was appointed demonstrator of bacteriology at Harvard laboratory, later becoming instructor, then assistant professor, and finally, in 1895, professor of bacteriology, which position he held until his death, in 1922. He early induced the City of Boston to establish a bacteriological laboratory to prosecute work in the detection and prevention of diphtheria. He contributed many articles to medical and scientific literature along the line of his chosen field. In 1896 he became the editor of the *Journal of Medical Research* and successfully conducted it as long as he lived. He was prominent in several medical societies, serving at one time as president of the Association of American Pathologists, also as president of the Boston Society of

*Dr. F. A. Washburn, in his tribute to "Helen Homans."

1899

Medical Sciences. He was a physician to out-patients at this hospital from 1889 to 1899, resigning because it was no longer possible for him "to do justice to the requirements of the out-patient service, as its best interests" appeared to demand. He died rather suddenly on September 7, 1922, following a surgical operation.

Adminis-
tration

In September Dr. Howard T. Swain was appointed Assistant Resident Physician to succeed Dr. Washburn, who had, on July 1st, resigned in order to accept an appointment as surgeon in the Volunteer Army for service in the Philippine Islands. Three years and a half later Dr. Washburn returned to his former position.

The Trustees again expressed, in their annual report, an appreciation of the efficiency shown by Dr. Howard in all matters of administration. Nearly 40,000 patients were treated this year in all departments of the hospital. Additional ward buildings were fast becoming necessary in order to meet the constantly increasing demands for house treatment. "In 1855, the average length of time of stay of free patients was 81 days. The corresponding time for paying and free patients during 1899," including the time spent at the Convalescent Home, was 20 days. In other words, 292 beds were now doing the work which would have been done by 1,182 beds forty-five years before. "The beneficent results to which these figures bear witness may fairly be attributed to improved medical and surgical practice, stimulated and supported by the marvellous powers of ether and asepsis."

General
matters

In December a communication was received from Mr. Charles P. Bowditch relative to a proposed gift of \$450,000 or \$500,000 for the erection and support of a Branch Hospital in Ward 23 of the City of Boston. A committee was appointed to consider this, but after due deliberation they decided that it was unwise for the Trustees to assume any additional responsibility.

The Trustees, after thorough discussion with the visiting surgeons and the Resident Physician, "adopted important changes in their rules with reference to the organization and duties of the out-patient and visiting surgeons' staffs, and the conduct of the accident room service," believing that they would add to efficiency, and at the same

time relieve overworked surgeons in the several departments.

In the course of an exhaustive investigation of "Diabetes Mellitus at the Massachusetts General Hospital," carried on by Dr. Reginald H. Fitz and Dr. Elliott P. Joslin of the Clinical-Pathological Laboratory, Dr. Joslin determined the number of medical and surgical cases treated at the hospital from its opening to this time, and had made a tabular and a graphical record thereof which were published at page 76 of the annual report for 1899. These records are of great interest and value; they make evident even to the lay observer the fact that ever since the opening of the hospital, in 1821, "there has been a constant tendency toward a superior growth of its surgical work; and that this growth has been marked by three periodic accelerations, beginning with the discovery of ether in 1846, the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, and the general use of aseptic methods in 1884. They also disclose the fact that — so far as the Hospital is concerned — the Civil and the Spanish Wars may be designated, respectively, as *surgical* and *medical* wars."

Another item of interest this year was an appropriation of \$500 made for the use of serum in typhoid cases. It was the date of the beginning of Dr. Mark W. Richardson's study of immunity in typhoid fever. His early work was as a Dalton Scholar in this hospital, where nearly all the material for his investigation was obtained. The State Board of Health assisted greatly by putting at his disposal its stable for the care and inoculation of horses from which a serum was obtained. It was eight years later before he made his first report, as his work was necessarily rather spasmodic. Two years after that Dr. Lesley H. Spooner, then a recent graduate from his internship on the East Medical Service of the hospital, investigated the spread of typhoid through contact infection; and routine inoculation of nurses, house pupils, and others who were in any way liable to be exposed to the disease, was started at this hospital. Dr. Richardson and Dr. Spooner, working together not only here but at other hospitals, were pioneers in the prevention of epidemics of typhoid fever in this State. By the year 1912 the State Board of Health, of

1899

which Dr. Richardson was then Secretary, was prepared to furnish vaccine to physicians of the Commonwealth.

In the spring a recommendation was made to the Medical Board by the ophthalmological staff to abolish the ophthalmological department. Certain members of the staff, however, presented a minority report, declaring that it was inexpedient to take such a step until the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the General Hospital were in more immediate connection. So the question was laid on the table, after which a committee was appointed to consider the best method for obtaining the most efficient ophthalmological and aural service for the hospital. This was the first step towards a closer affiliation of the two institutions. A further step was taken in 1915, when Dr. Washburn became Superintendent of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1920 the laryngological and aural services of the two institutions combined, the same staff serving at both, and the General Hospital acquiring the use of thirty beds at the Infirmary. A connecting building has now been erected between the two hospitals, furnishing easy communication for patients, physicians, nurses, and others, providing for the care of all out-patients by one administrative unit, and otherwise bringing the Hospital and the Infirmary into close relationship.

During the year the Medical Board had under consideration the matter of postgraduate instruction. The next twenty-five years brought rapid development in this direction.

"The thanks of the Board of Trustees were voted to Mr. Francis Blake for his privately printed compendium of the published History of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1810-1872." This has proved a most useful little volume of ready reference to the outstanding events in the life of the institution. Mr. Blake was appointed a Committee "to look after the custody and safe keeping of the Trustees' Records from their beginning." He was also authorized to arrange for the continuation of the History of the Hospital, but no satisfactory settlement of the matter was reached.

Building

Dr. Howard called attention, in his report, to the gradual increase in requests for admission of patients,

making a corresponding increase in hospital accommodations a growing need. The following excerpts are made from the report of the Trustees:

"Since the beginning of the year 1898 the Trustees have given much attention to the problem of an ultimate rearrangement and extension of the General Hospital plant. As this plant is the result of gradual and erratic growth during the last eighty-one years, it is not surprising that much must be done to bring it up to the requirements of modern medical and surgical practice, and economical administration. Several of the ward buildings were designed and built as temporary structures, under the belief that after a few years' service they would become 'hospitalized' and useless. Meantime, however, the extraordinary results of aseptic methods have proved conclusively that — with proper precautions in its design, construction, and use — the life of a hospital building should be limited only by the life of its structural parts. Block plans have been prepared covering the present needs and the most desirable growth of the Hospital plant for many years to come. While the immediate realization of all these plans would call for expenditures far beyond the present resources of the Corporation, it is believed that the public will be stimulated to a beneficent interest by knowledge of the fact that future expenditures for buildings will be controlled by comprehensive plans for the establishment of a permanent and perfect hospital plant.

"The financial statement of the Treasurer did not encourage projects which involved large expenditures. . . . Nevertheless, the Trustees were convinced that something should be done toward enabling the General Hospital plant to meet the reasonable requirements of the best modern medical and surgical practice. Bearing in mind the extreme importance of restricting the plans therefor to those things which were most urgent, it was unanimously decided to erect forthwith a new Operating Building, an addition to the Thayer Building or Nurses' Home, and a Domestic Building.

"The amphitheatre now in use for operations, in the light of aseptic surgery is in its construction and its surroundings in many vital respects unfit for the purposes for which it was built. That the reputation of the Hospital has not suffered by reason of its use is perhaps the strongest tribute that can be paid to the efficiency of the Surgical Staff; but it is believed that the members thereof have reached the limit of endurance under the difficulties with which they have to contend, and that they and their patients are fairly entitled to the relief which the new building will ensure. The need for an addition to the Thayer Building is equally pressing, by reason of the fact that there is an immediate demand for the housing of the forty nurses

1899

who must be added to the present staff in order that it may render improved hospital service.

"That a new Domestic Building is absolutely essential, from a business point of view, is evident from the fact that in the opinion of experts it will effect an annual reduction in the expense account of at least \$10,000 — a sum which will much more than offset the interest on the cost of the proposed building and its equipment. This building provides for new kitchen, dining rooms, storerooms, apothecary shop, cold-storage plant, bedrooms for domestic servants, etc., etc."

Before the first of August the final plans, specifications, and estimates for the above-named three buildings were approved by the Trustees, and the work of construction was immediately begun. The plans for the perfection of the entire plant included a new Administration Building, a new Out-Patient Building, and a new ward building. As originally designed, these three last-mentioned buildings were to occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side open to North Grove Street, affording an unobstructed view of the central Administration Building. This design was in part carried out; the Out-Patient Building, opened in 1903, occupies one side of the quadrangle, and the Moseley Memorial (the Administration Building), completed in 1916, faces it from the opposite side. The new ward building is not yet (1928) erected, but may some day rise on the site of the old Gay Ward, now used in its upper stories as dormitories for male domestics, and on the first floor by a part of the Röntgenological Department. This old building is partially hidden by a long corridor connecting the two buildings above mentioned, below which is the entrance to the Emergency Ward, concealed from the street by a high ornamental wall and marquee.

Dr. Charles G. Weld, always a generous friend of the Hospital, offered a new ward building to contain about twenty beds for the treatment of skin and other diseases, in connection with the out-patient department. This building (Ward G) was opened in 1902.

The corridor leading to the lower, or lettered, wards was straightened, and Ward A (the Warren Ward) was moved to the opposite side of Ward B and back of it, to make room for the erection of the new surgical building.



James Homer Wright.

IN THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Ward A was renovated throughout at this time and reconnected with the corridor. The old power house and the "old Brick" were torn down and this site excavated for the foundation of the new domestic building.

An iron bridge was placed from the roof of the outpatient building (the Gay Ward) to the top story of the old Harvard Medical School building at the foot of North Grove Street, so that while the changes were in progress the latter might be used for employees of the hospital who had had rooms in the "old Brick."

Additional laboratory space becoming necessary, the chemical laboratory was moved to the adjoining upper story of the new power house, the room previously occupied by it being converted "into a model plant for the pursuit of the art of photo-micrography by means of which . . . permanent records of many of the most interesting and valuable results of laboratory research" were established. Dr. Wright's report sets forth in detail the great value of such a laboratory as the hospital now possessed, not only in the matter of arriving at correct diagnosis in both medical and surgical cases, but in the published results obtained from pathological and bacteriological investigation carried on through the abundant material furnished by the hospital. With the assistance of Mr. Lewis S. Brown, Dr. Wright made a comprehensive study of the subject of photo-micrography "with the purpose of perfecting the work of the Laboratory in this useful method of making illustrations to accompany the published results," to which reference has just been made. Mr. Francis Blake, one of the trustees, contributed no little to this work through his design of a machine, called a microtome, for cutting very thin sections, — even $1/25000$ of an inch. This greatly increased the possibilities of photographing certain minute objects at very high magnification.

Pathological
Laboratory

This laboratory was, at this date, one of perhaps a half-dozen in the country, located in hospitals. At Dr. Wright's request a woman assistant was appointed, who performed some of the simpler duties now in the hands of laboratory technicians; also, she occasionally prepared certain special diets ordered for individual patients. She

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1899

Advisory
Committee
of the
Training
School

assisted in both the pathological and the chemical laboratories.

On November 24th it was voted: "That the Trustees' Committee on the Training School for Nurses at the General Hospital should have power to appoint a convenient number of ladies and gentlemen to act as an Advisory Committee to the Committee of the Trustees, and they shall be chosen for one year from March 1st of each calendar year.

"The Chairman of the Trustees' Committee of the Training School shall be Chairman of the Advisory Committee."

In accordance with this vote the Advisory Committee was formed and held its first meeting in the Treadwell Library on December 18th, with Mr. Edmund Dwight as Chairman. Fourteen ladies and gentlemen composed the original committee, and Mrs. Grace W. Myers was appointed Secretary.

Training
School for
Nurses

On March 31st Miss Pauline L. Dolliver was appointed Superintendent of Nurses following the resignation of Miss Maria B. Brown. Miss Brown had been Superintendent since 1889 and had administered the affairs of the Training School with dignity and efficiency. She was a quiet little lady, an able executive, keen on discipline, and at the same time quick to show kindness and sympathy. After leaving the hospital she gave much time to what we now call "welfare work." She died very suddenly on August 13, 1917.

Warren
Library

An appropriation was made for "shelves, books, binding and other repairs of the Warren Library." This Library was still located in the office of the bookkeeper, who was in charge of the loans.

Bequest

By the will of Mrs. J. Huntington Walcott, the sum of \$25,000 was left to the Hospital "the income of which shall be forever devoted to free beds."

Lesser
matters

The hospital now assumed the expense of republishing and distributing the reports of the Clinical Meetings of the Staff; and appropriation was made for the immediate publication of the results of important investigation in clinical pathology during the coming year, 1900.

At the Convalescent Home a steam-heating plant was

installed in place of the old and inefficient hot-air furnace.

The matter of substituting an electric automobile for the horse ambulance now in use came under consideration, and the purchase was made in 1900. It was twenty-six years since the hospital bought its first ambulance.

Permission was given, for the first time, for head nurses to give hypodermic injections in cases of need, but only upon the written request of the house officer in charge.

McLean Hospital

The following is copied from the annual report of the Trustees:

"Dr. Cowles' long service to the Hospital covers sixteen years of brilliant professional and financial success at Somerville; the inception, construction, and occupation of the magnificent plant at Waverley; and four years' administration thereof under conditions which have, for unavoidable reasons, produced large annual financial deficits. A transfer of the Hospital from a compact block of buildings at Somerville to what may fairly be described as a series of isolated country mansions widely separated within the limits of a park-like area of a hundred and eighty acres, with costly underground connecting corridors, and more than three miles of surface roads and paths, has doubtless added greatly to the welfare of the patients; but it has at the same time made a very substantial increase in the necessary current expenditures of the institution. Moreover, this natural increase has been supplemented by large extraordinary expenditures for the correction of original faults in the construction of the buildings; and for the maintenance of the steam-heating plant, the return pipes of which, at the end of only four years' service, were found to be practically destroyed by corrosion. This latter disaster remained unexplained until the end of the year, when in response to the request of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, the Chemical Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by elaborate scientific investigation, determined that it was due to carbonic acid in the feed pipe drawn from springs on the premises. At the same time they suggested that the acid could be restrained from passing off with the steam by adding to the feed water, before it enters the boilers, a small quantity of alkali — preferably caustic soda."

The results of this investigation were of very great pecuniary value to the hospital, for the reason that they rendered unnecessary the pursuit of a prior plan to sub-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1899

stitute brass for iron pipe throughout the system at an estimated cost of \$10,000, and the thanks of the Trustees were accordingly conveyed to the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In recognition of this service the Trustees, in 1900, voted that the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology be authorized to nominate a student patient to a free bed at the General Hospital at any time during the next five years.

Building

An important addition was made to the plant by the building and equipment of an hydropathic department in the basement of the women's gymnasium. Its therapeutic value was very soon demonstrated, and Dr. Cowles recommended the addition of an inexpensive apparatus for the medical application of static electricity; this recommendation was adopted early in 1900.

Plans were accepted for the building of a side track and a coal trestle on the hospital land adjacent to the Boston and Maine Railroad, in order that the annual supply of about 6,000 tons might be bought and received under the most favorable conditions. This seemed a wise provision, not only for economic reasons, but in order to avoid a failure of supply in case of a coal famine and the consequent abandonment of contracts.

A small addition was made to the fund for the Eliot Memorial Chapel, and the plans changed, combining an additional fireproof building for works of art, and surrounding these structures with beautiful gardens, making an attractive spot entirely separated from the hospital buildings. Always Dr. Cowles placed first the idea of making the whole environment as homelike as possible, removing from patients all suggestion of institution and institutional life. However, the change in plans was never carried out; the little chapel stands by itself against a background of lovely trees, in nature's own garden.

Dr. Cowles urged the equipment of the laboratory at the McLean Hospital with apparatus for the "investigations in pathological chemistry," from which he hoped for immediate guidance in the treatment of patients. The Trustees felt that a duplication of any apparatus now at the General Hospital Laboratory, and available

for the use of both hospitals, should be avoided; but they did recommend a generous provision of all apparatus needed for the investigation of the "disordered living human body," which they understood to be the real field of the McLean Hospital.

1899

CHAPTER XXIX

1900. NEW SURGICAL BUILDING. REORGANIZATION OF THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.
CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY
AT McLEAN HOSPITAL

1900

General Hospital

Changes in
Personnel:
Trustees

On June 6th occurred the death of Mr. Edmund Dwight, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He had been a member of the Board for thirty-two years, and its Chairman for the last two years. Following is a part of the resolution adopted:

"The period of Mr. Dwight's long service is marked by the greatest extension of the plant and work of the Hospital which has taken place since its foundation; and the Trustees make grateful acknowledgment of the devotion with which he at all times exerted his rare business abilities in its behalf.

"The Board's memory of Mr. Dwight's sterling character will cease only with the life of its last surviving associate Trustee, and his honorable name will forever be prominent in the history of the Massachusetts General Hospital."

Dr. Henry Pickering Walcott was unanimously elected Chairman in Mr. Dwight's place, and in October Mr. Francis L. Higginson was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Staff

A break in the personnel of the Staff occurred with the resignation of Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth, who for twenty-six years had been ophthalmic surgeon to out-patients. After graduation from the Harvard Medical School and an internship in this hospital, and before receiving his degree, Dr. Wadsworth served in the Civil War as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry in Virginia and Texas, being mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of captain. He began the practice of medicine in Boston in 1865, and in 1869 went to Germany to study ophthalmology. A year later he returned and practiced this branch of medicine during the rest of his life. Appointments to ophthalmological positions were conferred upon him by all the hospitals in Boston in which there was a

service for treatment of diseases of the eye, and he held these positions for many years. He was the appointee to this hospital after the establishment of the department as a special clinic in 1873. He was assigned as instructor in ophthalmology at the Harvard Medical School in 1881, later professor of ophthalmology, and finally Williams professor in the same from 1899 to 1903. His unusual skill in mathematics was a gift of great value to him in arriving at correct diagnoses in his branch of the profession; he was a safe and skillful operator. He was much interested in the Boston Medical Library, which he helped to organize, and to which he left the sum of \$10,000 for a book fund. Subsequent to his resignation from the Staff of this hospital, he was elected to the Board of Consultation. He died November 29th, 1911, after many months of suffering, heroically borne.

On April 20th the office of Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon was created, and Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait was elected the first incumbent, assuming his duties on June 1st.

A new edition of the By-Laws and Rules was agreed upon early in April. To the various standing committees was added one on the Dalton Scholarship. Rules were variously altered or augmented, to suit the increased number of Staff members, and the changes made necessary in the administration of the various departments.

In the Trustees' report attention is called to the increase in the weekly cost per house-patient. In 1898 it was \$13.74; in 1900, \$15.05. This was mainly accounted for by a general rise in prices for food, coal, salaries and wages. By the year 1926 this cost had advanced by leaps and bounds, particularly during and after the period of the World War, until it had reached \$39.09, and strained the financial resources of the hospital to the limit.

In October a communication from a committee of the International Jury of the Paris Exposition was received "announcing the award of a gold medal to the Massachusetts General Hospital; and asking for a brief statement of its origin, growth, scope, and leading results actually accomplished." Mr. Francis Blake prepared the response to this award, which he was authorized to send after its translation into French.

1900

By-Laws
and Rules

Financial

Gold Medal

1900

Afterwards Mr. Blake prepared for publication a similar statement concerning the hospital, which was issued in pamphlet form and privately distributed.

In July the Trustees submitted to the Medical Board, for consideration by the full Staff, the matter of the desirability of acquiring the right to use the Zander system of gymnastics; and in November the Board reported favorably upon the proposition. The apparatus was installed during the following year in the old Bigelow Amphitheatre, following the occupation of the new Surgical Building.

Building

Acknowledgment of Dr. Howard's very efficient aid in the preparation and execution of the plans of the various new buildings was made in the annual report of the Trustees.

It was voted that the amphitheatre in the new operating building, now under construction, be called "The Henry Jacob Bigelow Operating Theatre," and his son, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, was requested to serve as a committee, with full powers to arrange with the architects for the placing therein of the bronze bust of his late father presented in 1896. It was accordingly brought from the old building and placed in the centre of a handsome bronze medallion on the wall of the theatre, with a suitable memorial tablet beneath. The new theatre was opened late in the year, and Dr. Charles Burnham Porter, senior surgeon, performed the first operation in it on December 7th, — a case of inguinal hernia.

On March 23d a communication was received from Mr. Thomas E. Proctor, son of the late Thomas E. Proctor, a trustee, offering to "pay one-half the cost, not exceeding \$75,000, of a new building for the out-patient service of the General Hospital, the Trustees to appropriate the balance. Thereupon, the Committee on Buildings and Repairs were instructed to procure plans and estimates for such a building; and the out-patient staff were requested to appoint from their number one physician and one surgeon to act with Doctors R. H. Fitz, J. C. White, and J. J. Putnam, as a Committee of Consultation in the preparation of said plans. At the close of the year, the architects of the hospital were preparing preliminary

1900

plans for this much needed building, substantially in accordance with sketch plans therefor made by the Resident Physician and approved by the Committee of Consultation." The cost was estimated as probably "between \$200,000 and \$300,000."

Entire reorganization of the Out-Patient Department took place during the summer, in accordance with recommendations received from the Medical Board. The most important changes were these:

Out-Patient
Department

"Separate medical departments for men, for women, and for children under five years of age.

"The establishment of an out-patient department for orthopedic patients, in charge of an orthopedic surgeon.

"The provision of rooms in the basement of the new out-patient building for electro-therapeutics, hydro-therapeutics, massage, use of hot air, and gymnastic apparatus; each to have a specially appointed person in charge.

"The establishment of an x-ray department in charge of a physician or surgeon.

"The establishment of a photographic department, with suitable provision for the taking, preserving, and cataloguing of plates and prints.

"The establishment of a surgical appliance shop."

The Pathological Laboratory was fast making a name for itself under the able direction of Dr. Wright. It immediately established its place in the medical and surgical work of the hospital, and its use was daily increasing. Dalton scholars found it of invaluable assistance in their studies; results of clinical investigations carried on under the facilities offered were important, not only to the hospital, but to those who read the published papers. Harvard medical students were instructed here by demonstrations in pathological anatomy, and a course in clinical diagnosis by laboratory methods was given in connection with the clinical lectures of Dr. R. H. Fitz. A few students were receiving also instruction in physiological chemistry from Dr. Franz Pfaff.

Pathological
Laboratory

The Advisory Committee of the Nurses' Training School were requested to formulate a scheme of studies and training for the nurses, both within the hospital and with outside institutions, intended to occupy three years; and Dr. Howard was authorized to make such arrangements

Training
School for
Nurses

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1900

with other hospitals and institutions as might seem wise to him, and were recommended by the Committee. This resulted in affiliation with the Boston Lying-in Hospital and with the Children's Hospital; also later, with the Sloan Maternity in New York, and with the New York Lying-in Hospital, an exchange of nurses for a given period being arranged.

Dalton
Scholarship

The Dalton Scholarship for the year ending September 1, 1901, was assigned to Dr. M. P. O. Vejux-Tyrode, with the subject: "Investigations on the blood in cases of Bright's disease."

Treadwell
Library

The Treadwell Library, through the efforts of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, Chairman of the Library Committee, was supplied with a handsome bookplate, the design rearranged from that on the *tickets of admission to the exercises on the occasion of the Semicentennial of Anæsthesia. It is very simple and very handsome, a bookplate in demand by collectors, on account of its well-known engraver, the late Edwin D. French, of New York.

Realizing the need of reading material for patients at the Convalescent Home, \$150 was appropriated from the income of the Warren Fund for the purchase of books for a library.

Gift and
bequest

Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, believing it important that house pupils should have opportunity for pleasurable exercise during their time off duty, gave \$1,000 for the provision of suitable open courts for hand-ball and squash-ball. The constant use of these courts bore witness to the appreciation of the gift.

A bequest of \$50,000 was received from the estate of the late Robert Charles Billings.

Lesser
matters

The President and Fellows of Harvard University arranged to give, during the summer, a six weeks' course of instruction to about seventeen hundred teachers of the public schools of Cuba. The Trustees voted that the courtesies of the hospital should be extended free to the Cuban physicians who accompanied this group, and that special effort should be made to aid them in their treatment of any patients whom they might have in charge during their sojourn in Boston or its vicinity.

*See History of 1896, p. 148.

The Convalescent Home was reported to have been "more than self-sustaining" this year.

The office of Examining Physician to the Out-Patient Department was discontinued in February, and this work left to the attention of Dr. Howard or his assistant.

During the summer an electric motor was installed in the laundry, and a number of electric toasters in the wards of the hospital.

Late in the year the Staff was requested to prepare a manual for medical and surgical internes and externes to replace the one then in use, which was for surgical house pupils only.

McLean Hospital

The long cherished purpose of the development of the clinical-pathological laboratory was this year realized, and Dr. Otto Folin was appointed to conduct the department, his service beginning October 1st. Dr. Folin was splendidly equipped for his work, after long and exhaustive study in universities both here and abroad. Preparations were immediately made to carry on investigations in pathological anatomy and chemistry in constant and practical relation with the problems which present themselves in the clinical observation and treatment of mental patients. Dr. Cowles writes that "conditions are being attained here that invite the consideration of those who would be interested in aiding scientific investigation for promoting progress in the care and treatment of insanity."

Attention is again called to the great value attached to physical exercise in the gymnasiums; also to all sorts of out-door sports and games, and to in-door recreation and amusement. It had become an event of annual occurrence to hold an exhibition of the shop-work of the men patients, and the drawings, paintings, and embroidery done by the women. Competition in the various avocations proved a stimulus, and a distinct gain in mental strength.

Patients

The voluntary cases admitted in 1900 amounted to one-half of all admissions, the total number being 169. This seems to show, on the part of the public, an appreciation of the idea which Dr. Cowles had long sought to impart, — that a disordered mind is a *disease*, just as a disorder of

1900

any other organ of the body is a disease; and that the fact that it may be best treated in a hospital lays no disgrace whatever upon the patient who goes there.

The fund for the Samuel Eliot Memorial Chapel now amounted to more than \$30,000, and it was earnestly hoped that its erection might be possible in the near future.

This year saw the resignation of Miss Frances E. Gilbert, who for a period of thirty-three years had faithfully filled the office of Clerk of the McLean Hospital.

CHAPTER XXX

A SUMMARY OF TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

A glance over the pages of this volume shows the beginning of the growth and expansion which developed so rapidly in both Hospitals during the succeeding quarter-century. The number of buildings for the housing of patients at the General Hospital increased from *two in 1872 to seven in 1900, with a corresponding increase in bed capacity from 180 to about 300. At the Asylum even greater expansion took place, for the old plant at Somerville, occupied for seventy-seven years, was abandoned for the splendid new site and attractive buildings at Waverley. It also rejoiced in a change of name, from "Asylum," with its unpleasant suggestions, to the more general appellation of "Hospital."

A training school for nurses was established at the General Hospital through the efforts of the managers of the Boston Training School for Nurses, remaining under the oversight of that body for many years, until finally taken over by the Board of Trustees, when it became the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses. A similar School was established at the Asylum, the first in the country to train nurses in the care of the insane.

The "Allen Street House" for pathology was erected in the middle '70's, and in the '90's a Pathological Building, and a full-time pathologist appointed as its director. A clinical-pathological laboratory was developed at the McLean Hospital for the special study of mental cases. A total change in the treatment of this class of patients, very greatly to their benefit, came about during the long service of Dr. Edward Cowles, 1879 to 1904.

The '80's saw the building of a Home in the country for convalescents from the General Hospital, and on the hospital grounds the first building exclusively for the use of out-patients; also a home for nurses. Before the year 1900, the out-patient building was outgrown, and plans

*The "old Brick" accommodated thirty patients.

for a new one were in course of preparation. A separate house for occupancy by the Resident Physician was erected. An ambulance service was established.

Clinics were organized for the treatment of diseases of the eye (though from the very opening of the hospital this class of patients had received particular attention), diseases of the nervous system, and of the throat. A special department of orthopedic surgery was opened; and the out-patient department underwent complete reorganization.

The day of antiseptic surgery dawned and the process was tried out in the operating room. Aseptic surgery shortly followed, and a ward with a small operating theatre attached was built for the purpose of conducting "clean abdominal and head surgery."

Near the end of the century the x-ray was discovered and was attracting wide attention, and Walter Dodd was deep in his experiments; before the year 1900 an x-ray department had come into existence in the General Hospital. The year 1896 saw the celebration of the Semicentennial of Anæsthesia, on which occasion many distinguished guests were present.

The Dalton Scholarship, with its inspiration to medical research, was instituted, and already seven Scholars had made use of its provisions. The Treadwell Library had become an entity in the Hospital, and the value of the clinical records was becoming more evident.

And during all these years men honored in both civil and professional life passed in and out the doors of the two institutions, impressing their personalities upon their followers, and carrying on that spirit of loyalty, progress, and devotion to the art of healing established years before by the two founders, James Jackson and John C. Warren.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO 1900

The following lists include only the names of those who have given permanent service as officers of the hospital during given periods between 1811 and 1900, the latter date being that upon which the History contained in the pages of this volume ends. Dates following a name are those of inclusive continuous service, and the only position indicated is the highest one attained, or the one held at the close of the year 1900.

Presidents

WILLIAM PHILLIPS	1814-1826
THOMAS H. PERKINS	1826-1829
JOHN LOWELL	1829-1830
GARDINER GREENE	1830-1832
JOSEPH HEAD	1833-1835
EBENEZER FRANCIS	1836
EDWARD TUCKERMAN	1837-1843
WILLIAM APPLETON	1844-1862
ROBERT HOOPER	1862-1869
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH	1869-1875
HENRY B. ROGERS	1875-1887
CHARLES H. DALTON	1888-

Vice-Presidents

JAMES PERKINS	1815-1822
THOMAS H. PERKINS	1823-1826
JOHN LOWELL	1826-1829
GARDINER GREENE	1829-1830
JOSEPH HEAD	1830-1832
EBENEZER FRANCIS	1833-1835
SAMUEL APPLETON	1836
JONATHAN PHILLIPS	1837-1845
THEODORE LYMAN	1846-1849
ROBERT HOOPER	1850-1856
NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH	1856-1861
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH	1862-1869
NATHANIEL THAYER	1869-1883
AMOS A. LAWRENCE	1883-1886
GEORGE HIGGINSON	1887-1889
JOHN LOWELL	1890-1897
FRANCIS C. LOWELL	1898-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Treasurers

JAMES PRINCE	1813-1821
WILLIAM COCHRAN	1821
N. P. RUSSELL	1821-1834
HENRY ANDREWS	1835-1859
J. THOMAS STEVENSON	1859-1876
FRANCIS H. PEABODY	1876-1881
DAVID R. WHITNEY	1881-1882, 1883-1884
EDMUND DWIGHT (pro tem)	1882-1883
FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr.	1884-

Secretaries

RICHARD SULLIVAN	1811-1816
HENRY CODMAN	1817-1826
NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH	1827-1836
WILLIAM GRAY	1836-1841
MARCUS MORTON, Jr.	1842-1859
THOMAS B. HALL	1859-1865, 1866-
WILLIAM S. DEXTER	1865

Chairmen of the Trustees

THOMAS H. PERKINS	1818
JOSEPH MAY	1819-1826
JOSEPH HEAD	1826-1829
EBENEZER FRANCIS	1829-1831
EDWARD TUCKERMAN	1831-1836
GEORGE BOND	1836-1842
ROBERT HOOPER, Jr.	1842-1850
NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH	1850-1856
HENRY B. ROGERS	1856-1874
SAMUEL ELIOT	1874-1898
EDMUND DWIGHT	1898-1900
HENRY P. WALCOTT	1900-

Trustees

THOMAS H. PERKINS	1813-1818
JOSIAH QUINCY	1813-1820
DANIEL SARGENT	1813-1821
JOSEPH MAY	1813-1826
STEPHEN HIGGINSON, Jr.	1813-1815
GAMALIEL BRADFORD	1813-1823
TRISTRAM BARNARD	1813-1818

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

GEORGE G. LEE	1813-1816
FRANCIS C. LOWELL	1813-1815
JOSEPH TILDEN	1813-1815
JOHN L. SULLIVAN	1813-1816
RICHARD SULLIVAN	1813-1822
JONATHAN PHILLIPS	1816-1832
JOHN LOWELL	1816-1819
JOSEPH COOLIDGE	1816-1831
DAVID SEARS	1817-1819
EBENEZER FRANCIS	1817-1831
JOSEPH HEAD	1819-1829
THOMAS W. WARD	1819-1823
SAMUEL APPLETON	1819-1822
JOHN BELKNAP	1820-1822
DANIEL P. PARKER	1821-1825
THEODORE LYMAN, Jr.	1822-1825
BENJAMIN GUILD	1823-1834
WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT	1823-1825
GARDINER GREENE	1823-1830
SAMUEL SWETT	1823-1826
EDWARD TUCKERMAN	1824-1837
GEORGE TICKNOR	1826-1830
EDWARD H. ROBBINS	1826-1834
WILLIAM STURGIS	1826-1827
AMOS LAWRENCE	1826-1831
PATRICK TRACY JACKSON	1827-1828
HENRY CODMAN	1827-1835
WILLIAM H. GARDINER	1828-1829
FRANCIS C. GRAY	1829-1836
JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.	1830-1836
BENJAMIN D. GREENE	1830-1833
GEORGE BOND	1831-1842
GEORGE HALLET	1831-1833
ABBOTT LAWRENCE	1832-1835
FRANCIS J. OLIVER	1833-1835
SAMUEL A. ELIOT	1834-1838
CHARLES G. LORING	1834-1837
THOMAS B. CURTIS	1835-1838
CHARLES AMORY	1836-1847
HENRY EDWARDS	1836-1845
SAMUEL LAWRENCE	1836-1838
ROBERT G. SHAW	1836-1838
JOHN P. THORNDIKE	1836-1837
MARTIN BRIMMER	1837-1842
ROBERT HOOPER, Jr.	1837-1850

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH	1837-1856
WILLIAM APPLETON	1838-1841
THOMAS LAMB	1838-1861
GEORGE M. DEXTER	1839-1853
FRANCIS C. LOWELL	1839-1853
HENRY B. ROGERS	1839, 1841-1874
EBENEZER CHADWICK	1840-1842
IGNATIUS SARGENT	1841
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS	1842-1847
JONATHAN CHAPMAN	1843
WILLIAM F. OTIS	1843
JOHN A. LOWELL	1843-1850
CHARLES S. STORROW	1844-1845
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH	1844-1862
WILLIAM W. STONE	1846
J. WILEY EDMUNDS	1847-1848
J. THOMAS STEVENSON	1846-1859
CHARLES H. MILLS	1848-1859
AMOS A. LAWRENCE	1848-1854
WILLIAM S. BULLARD	1849-1872
G. HOWLAND SHAW	1850-1856
WILLIAM J. DALE	1851-1862, 1864
JOHN P. BIGELOW	1852-1855, 1857
CHARLES H. WARREN	1853-1857
ROBERT M. MASON	1854-1862
HENRY M. HOLBROOK	1855-1857
JAMES B. BRADLEE	1856-1859
WILLIAM D. GREENOUGH	1856-1866
JOHN LOWELL	1857-1870
ABBOTT LAWRENCE	1858-1859
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS	1859-1861
GEORGE HIGGINSON	1859-1872
MARCUS MORTON, JR.	1859-1860
MARTIN BRIMMER	1860-1864
JAMES M. BEEBE	1860-1875
J. AMORY DAVIS	1861-1866
SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE	1861-1875
JAMES C. WILD	1862-1865
HARRISON RITCHIE	1863-1867
HENRY A. WHITNEY	1863-1868
CHARLES S. STORROW	1865-1870
CHARLES H. DALTON	1866-1881
SAMUEL ELIOT	1866-1898
JAMES L. LITTLE	1866-1871

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

EZRA FARNSWORTH	1867-1872
EDMUND DWIGHT	1868-1882, 1883-1900
GEORGE S. HALE	1870-1888
SAMUEL W. SWETT	1870-1872
GEORGE E. ELLIS	1871-1875
SAMUEL D. WARREN	1871-1888
HENRY P. KIDDER	1872-1886
EBENEZER FRANCIS BOWDITCH	1872-1891
CHARLES R. CODMAN	1872-1875
ROBERT H. STEVENSON	1874-1880
CHARLES V. BEMIS	1875-1899
PETER C. BROOKS, Jr.	1875-1878
CHARLES J. MORRILL	1875-1885
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.	1876-1897
THORNTON K. LOTHROP	1878-1883, 1886-1896
ROGER WOLCOTT	1880-1896
NATHANIEL THAYER, Jr.	1881-
THOMAS E. PROCTOR	1883-1894
DAVID P. KIMBALL	1886-
DAVID R. WHITNEY	1887-1894
FREDERICK L. AMES	1888-1893
HENRY P. WALCOTT	1892-
WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW	1893-
ARTHUR A. CAREY	1894-1897
HENRY S. HOWE	1894-
SAMUEL D. WARREN	1896-
GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH	1896-
FRANCIS BLAKE	1897-
REGINALD GRAY	1898-
MOSES WILLIAMS	1898-
JOHN M. HARLOW	1899-
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON	1900-

Superintendents of The General Hospital

Capt. NATHANIEL FLETCHER	1821-1825
NATHAN GURNEY	1825-1833
GAMALIEL BRADFORD, M.D.	1833-1839
Capt. CHARLES SUMNER	1839-1840
Col. JOHN M. GOODWIN	1841-1845
RICHARD GIRDLER	1845-1858
*BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M.D.	1858-1872
NORTON FOLSOM, M.D.	1872-1876

*Title changed to Resident Physician with administration of Dr. Shaw.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

JAMES H. WHITTEMORE, M.D.	1876-1886
JOHN W. PRATT, M.D.	1886-1897
HERBERT B. HOWARD, M.D.	1897-

Assistant Resident Physicians

FREDERIC A. WASHBURN, Jr., M.D.	1898-1899
HOWARD T. SWAIN, M.D.	1899-

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

OFFICERS OF McLEAN HOSPITAL

Superintendents

RUFUS WYMAN	1818-1835
THOMAS G. LEE	1835-1836
LUTHER V. BELL	1837-1856, 1857-1858
CHAUNCEY BOOTH	1856-1857
JOHN E. TYLER	1858-1871
GEORGE F. JELLY	1871-1879
EDWARD COWLES	1879-

First Assistant Physicians

THOMAS G. LEE	1834-1835
EDWARD ROWLAND	1835-1836
JOHN R. LEE	1837-1839
JOHN FOX	1839-1843
CHAUNCEY BOOTH	1843-1856
MARK RANNEY	1856-1865
JAMES H. WHITEMORE	1865-1871, 1873-1876
ORVILLE E. ROGERS	1871-1872
CHARLES F. FOLSOM	1872-1873
CHARLES E. WOODBURY	1876-1877
JAMES B. AYER (temp.)	1876-1877
A. R. MOULTON (temp.)	1877
FRANK W. PAGE	1878-1879
GEORGE T. TUTTLE	1879-

Second Assistant Physicians

MARK RANNEY	1854-1856
JEROME C. SMITH	1856-1861
J. BLACKMERE	1861-1862
JAMES H. WHITEMORE	1862-1865
ISAAC H. HAZELTON	1865-1867
JAMES H. DENNEY	1867-1869
GEORGE F. JELLY	1869-1871
FERDINAND A. STILLINGS	1871-1873
CHARLES E. WOODBURY	1874-1876
WILBUR F. SANBORN	1876-1879
WINFRED B. BANCROFT	1879-1880
FREDERICK M. TURNBULL	1880-1885
HENRY C. BALDWIN	1885

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

JAMES W. BABCOCK	1885-1891
DANIEL H. FULLER	1891-1897
E. STANLEY ABBOT	1897-1898
CHARLES S. LITTLE	1898-

Third Assistant Physicians

HORACE M. LOCKE	1887-1889
E. STANLEY ABBOTT	1893-1897
CHARLES G. DEWEY	1894-1895
FREDERICK W. PEARL	1898-

Pathologists

WILLIAM NOYES	1888-1893
AUGUST HOCH	1893-

Chemist

OTTO FOLIN	1900-
----------------------	-------

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

STAFF OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Italics following the name indicate to what special service of the Hospital the individual belonged:

Bd. of Con.: Board of Consultation
D.: Dermatological
L.: Laryngological

N.: Neurological
T.: Trustee

Letters in small type indicate the special work of an individual. An O following indicates Out-Patient Department.

a.: assistant
aur.s.: aural surgeon
chem.: chemist
dir.: director
oph.s.: ophthalmic surgeon
p.: physician

path.: pathologist
r.p.: resident physician
s.: surgeon
s.path.: surgical pathologist
v.p.: visiting physician
v.s.: visiting surgeon

*Deceased

A

SAMUEL LEONARD ABBOT, 1849-1889, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1889-

B

FRANKLIN GREENE BALCH, 1896- s.O.

HENRY CUTLER BALDWIN, *N.* 1889- a.p.O.

HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH, 1872- v.s.

*HENRY JACOB BIGELOW, 1846-1886, v.s.

*JACOB BIGELOW, 1836-1855, v.p.

WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, 1879-1881, s.O.; *T.* 1893-

*HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, 1839-1864, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1864-1892.

JOHN TEMPLETON BOWEN, *D.* 1889- p.O.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES BREWSTER, 1900- s.O.

WILLIAM ALLEN BROOKS, 1894- s.O.

C

ARTHUR TRACY CABOT, 1881- v.s.

RICHARD CLARKE CABOT, 1898- p.O.

*SAMUEL CABOT, 1853-1882, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1882-1885.

*CYRUS FAULKNER CARTER, *N.* 1888-1893, a.p.

*WALTER CHANNING, 1821-1838, a. to v.p.

FREDERICK EDWARD CHENEY, 1897- oph.s.

*HENRY GRAFTON CLARK, 1851-1874, v.s.

JOSEPH PAYSON CLARK, *L.* 1889- p.O.

FARRAR COBB, 1900- s.O.

FREDERIC CODMAN COBB, *L.* 1889- a.p.O.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

- ERNEST AMORY CODMAN, 1900- s.O.
 WILLIAM MERRITT CONANT, 1891- v.s.
 ALGERNON COOLIDGE, 1868-1876, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1876-
 ALGERNON COOLIDGE, Jr., *L.* 1888- p.O.
 HALL CURTIS, 1868-1871, p.O.
 *THOMAS B. CURTIS, 1875-1881, s.O.
 ELBRIDGE GERRY CUTLER, 1878- v.p.

D

- *EDWARD BARRY DALTON, 1870-1872, v.p.

E

- JOHN WHEELOCK ELLIOT, 1886- v.s.
 *CALVIN ELLIS, 1855-1883, v.p.
 HAROLD CLARENCE ERNST, 1888-1900, p.O.

F

- *JOHN DIX FISHER, 1846-1850, v.p.
 REGINALD HEBER FITZ, 1871- v.p.

G

- WILLIAM WHITWORTH GANNETT, 1884- v.p.
 GEORGE MINOT GARLAND, 1886-1894, p.O.
 *GEORGE HENRY GAY, 1854-1878, v.s.
 JOSEPH LINCOLN GOODALE, *L.* 1895- a.p.O.
 *AUGUSTUS ADDISON GOULD, 1857-1866, v.p.
 JOHN ORNE GREEN, 1887-1896, aur.s.

H

- *ENOCH HALE, 1838-1848, v.p.
 FRANCIS BISHOP HARRINGTON, 1884- s.O.
 DAVID HYSLOP HAYDEN, 1870-1884, p.O.
 *GEORGE HAYWARD, 1826-1851, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1853-1863.
 JOHN THEODORE HEARD, 1866-1872, s.O.
 HENRY FOX HEWES, 1899- p.O.
 *RICHARD MANNING HODGES, 1863-1885, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.*
 1887-1895.
 *OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 1840-1849, v.p.
 JOHN HOMANS, 1876-1899, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.*, 1899-
 *FRANKLIN HENRY HOOPER, *L.* 1880-1892, p.O.
 HERBERT BURR HOWARD, 1897- r.p.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

J

- *JAMES JACKSON, 1817-1837, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1838-1867.
JAMES MARSH JACKSON, 1894- p.O.
*JOHN BARNARD SWETT JACKSON, 1837-1864, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.*
1868-1879.

K

- FREDERICK IRVING KNIGHT, *L.* 1872-1892, p.O.; *Bd. of Con.*
1892-

L

- SAMUEL WOOD LANGMAID, *L.* 1881-1892, p.O.
SYDNEY ARCHER LORD, *N.* 1898-1900, a.p.

M

- *FRANCIS MINOT, 1858-1887, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1887-1899.
JAMES JACKSON MINOT, 1886- p.O.
SAMUEL JASON MIXTER, 1886- v.s.
FERDINAND GORDON MORRILL, 1878-1885, p.O.
HENRY LEE MORSE, 1897- aur.s.
JAMES GREGORY MUMFORD, 1894- s.O.

N

- OTIS KIMBALL NEWELL, 1888- s.O.

O

- HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER, Jr., 1867-1873, v.p.

P

- *SAMUEL PARKMAN, 1846-1854, v.s.
WALTER EVERARD PAUL, *N.* 1893- a.p.O.
*MARSHALL SEARS PERRY, 1851-1856, v.p.
FRANZ PFAFF, 1896- chem.
CHARLES ALLEN PORTER, 1894- s.O.
CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER, 1868- v.s.
JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, *N.* 1872- p.O.

R

- MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON, 1882- v.s.
OSCAR RICHARDSON, 1897- a. in clin. path.
WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON, 1871- v.p.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

S

- CHARLES LOCKE SCUDDER, 1891- s.O.
 FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK, 1878- v.p.
 *GEORGE CHEYNE SHATTUCK, *Bd. of Con.*, 1836-1850; 1850-1885, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1886-1893.
 *BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF SHAW, 1858-1882, v.p.
 ALEXANDER DOULL SINCLAIR, 1867-1868, p.O.
 ARTHUR KINGSBURY STONE, 1893- p.O.
 *DAVID HUMPHREYS STORER, 1849-1858, v.s.
 *CHARLES PRATT STRONG, 1885-1893, p.O.

T

- *GEORGE GROSVENOR TARBELL, 1868-1891, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1891-1900.
 EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, *N.* 1893- a.p.O.
 CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND, 1891- p.O.
 *SOLOMON DAVIS TOWNSEND, 1835-1863, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1863-1869.
 HENRY TUCK, 1873-1878, p.O.

V

- HERMAN FRANK VICKERY, 1885- v.p.

W

- OLIVER FAIRFIELD WADSWORTH, 1873-1900, oph.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1900-
 GEORGE LINCOLN WALTON, *N.* 1883- p.O.
 *CHARLES ELIOT WARE, 1857-1868, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1868-1887.
 *JOHN WARE, 1836, v.p.; *Bd. of Con.* 1837-1839.
 *JOHN C. WARREN, 1817-1853, v.s.; *Bd. of Con.* 1853-1856.
 J. COLLINS WARREN, 1870- v.s.
 *JONATHAN MASON WARREN, 1846-1867, v.s.
 *GEORGE WEBB WEST, 1882-1888, s.O.
 CHARLES JAMES WHITE, *D.* 1895- a.p.O.
 JAMES CLARKE WHITE, 1864-1872, chem.; *D.* 1871- p.O.
 WILLIAM FISKE WHITNEY, 1888-1900, path.; 1900- s.path.
 EDWARD NEWTON WHITTIER, 1872-1898, v.p.
 *ROBERT WILLARD, 1869-1870, p.O.
 *EDWARD STICKNEY WOOD, 1872- chem.
 JAMES HOMER WRIGHT, 1896- path. & dir. of clin. lab.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

HOUSE PUPILS

1821		
JOSHUA GREEN,	<i>Apothecary</i>	*1875
1822		
JAMES MADISON WHITTEMORE,	<i>A.</i>	*1863
1823		
BENJAMIN BARRETT,	<i>A.</i>	*1869
CHARLES WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,	<i>A.</i>	*1864
1824		
JONAS HENRY LANE,	<i>A.</i>	*1861
1825		
JOSEPH REYNOLDS,	<i>A.</i>	*1872
1826		
PHINEAS MILLER CRANE,	<i>A.</i>	*1882
1827		
JOHN BARNARD SWETT JACKSON,	<i>A.</i>	*1879
1828		
AUGUSTUS ADDISON GOULD,	<i>M.</i>	*1866
1829		
LUCIAN WILLARD CARYL,	<i>S.</i>	*1837
FRANCIS DANA,	<i>M.</i>	*1872
WILLARD PARKER,	<i>M.</i>	*1884
1830		
HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,	<i>M.</i>	*1892
THOMAS KEMBLE THOMAS,	<i>S.</i>	*1863
1831		
THOMAS SPARKHAWK,	<i>M.</i>	*1874
SAMUEL SWETT,	<i>S.</i>	*1866
1832		
LYMAN BARTLETT,	<i>M.</i>	*1865
JOHN ODIN,	<i>S.</i>	*1864
1833		
FRANCIS HENRY GRAY,	<i>M.</i>	*1880
HENRY TUCK,	<i>S.</i>	*1845
1834		
ESTES HOWE,	<i>M.</i>	*1887
STEPHEN SALISBURY,	<i>S.</i>	*1875

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1835		
WILLIAM WARD CUTLER,	<i>M.</i>	*1870
HORACE DUPEE,	<i>S.</i>	*1891
1836		
SAMUEL PARKMAN,	<i>M.</i>	*1854
MORRILL WYMAN,	<i>M.</i>	
1837		
WILLIAM MACK,	<i>S.</i>	*1895
JOSEPH SARGENT,	<i>M.</i>	*1888
1838		
HENRY JACOB BIGELOW,	<i>M.</i>	*1890
JOHN BATES JOHNSON,	<i>S.</i>	
1839		
JOHN FENWICK EUSTIS,	<i>M.</i>	*1844
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS HOLMES,	<i>S.</i>	*1882
1840		
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DAVIS,	<i>M.</i>	*1898
ELIJAH RAYMOND MEARS,	<i>S.</i>	*1841
1841		
EZRA WOOD FLETCHER,	<i>M.</i>	*1847
GEORGE HAYWARD,	<i>S.</i>	
1842		
EDWARD BROOKS PIERSON,	<i>S.</i>	*1874
WILLIAM HENRY THAYER,	<i>M.</i>	*1897
1843		
JOHN FRAZIER HEAD,	<i>M.</i>	
WILLIAM EDWARD TOWNSEND,	<i>S.</i>	*1866
1844		
HENRY AUGUSTUS BARRETT,	<i>M.</i>	*1899
GEORGE HENRY GAY,	<i>S.</i>	*1878
1845		
JOHN SYDENHAM FLINT,	<i>M.</i>	*1887
ALFRED LAMBERT,	<i>S.</i>	*1885
1846		
CHARLES BERTODY,	<i>S.</i>	*1893
CHARLES FREDERICK HEYWOOD,	<i>S.</i>	*1893
RALPH KNEELAND JONES,	<i>M.</i>	*1888
1847		
THOMAS ANDREWS,	<i>S.</i>	*1852
JOHN CALL DALTON,	<i>S.</i>	*1889
JOHN GALLISON SEWALL,	<i>M.</i>	*1872

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1848

WILLIAM OTIS JOHNSON,	<i>M.</i>	*1873
ROBERT WOODRUFF OLIPHANT,	<i>M.</i>	*1883
DANIEL DENISON SLADE,	<i>S.</i>	*1896
WILLIAM HENRY THORNDIKE,	<i>S.</i>	*1884

1849

WALDO IRVING BURNETT,	<i>M.</i>	*1854
CALVIN ELLIS,	<i>M.</i>	*1883
CHARLES DUDLEY HOMANS,	<i>S.</i>	*1886

1850

CHARLES GOLDTHWAITE ADAMS,	<i>S.</i>	*1852
ALBERT HENRY BLANCHARD,	<i>M.</i>	
JOHN NELSON BORLAND,	<i>M.</i>	*1890
FREEMAN JOSIAH BUMSTEAD,	<i>S.</i>	*1879
CHARLES HOSEA HILDRETH,	<i>S.</i>	*1884

1851

JOSHUA JAMES ELLIS,	<i>M.</i>	*1861
THOMAS HOVEY GAGE,	<i>S.</i>	
JOHN PHILLIPS REYNOLDS,	<i>M.</i>	
ALBERT FRANKLIN SAWYER,	<i>S.</i>	

1852

SAMUEL COLEMAN BLAKE,	<i>M.</i>	*1897
JOSEPH CLAY HABERSHAM,	<i>M.</i>	*1881
WILLIAM NOURSE LANE,	<i>S.</i>	*1862
WILLIAM HUSSEY PAGE,	<i>S.</i>	*1888

1853

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN,	<i>S.</i>	
EDWARD LORENZO HOLMES,	<i>S.</i>	*1900
JOEL SEAVERNS,	<i>M.</i>	*1894

1854

CHARLES BELL,	<i>S.</i>	
SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN,	<i>M.</i>	*1862
HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER,	<i>M.</i>	
CHARLES ELLERY STEDMAN,	<i>S.</i>	
JOHN LANE WHITE,	<i>M.</i>	

1855

ALFRED HOSMER,	<i>S.</i>	*1891
GEORGE SMITH HYDE,	<i>M.</i>	
LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT,	<i>S.</i>	*1864
JAMES CLARK WHITE,	<i>M.</i>	

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1856			
HALL CURTIS,	<i>S.</i>		
GUSTAVUS HAY,	<i>M.</i>		
ALEXANDER DOULL SINCLAIR,	<i>M.</i>		
WILLIAM THORNDIKE,	<i>S.</i>		*1887
1857			
EUGENE DECOURCILLON,	<i>M.</i>		*
HASKET DERBY,	<i>S.</i>		
ANSON PARKER HOOKER,	<i>M.</i>		*1873
JOSIAH HENRY STICKNEY,	<i>S.</i>		
1858			
EZRA DYER,	<i>S.</i>		*1887
JOHN THEODORE HEARD,	<i>S.</i>		
EDWARD HOOKER,	<i>M.</i>		*1858
BENJAMIN LINCOLN RAY,	<i>M.</i>		*1879
CHARLES CARROLL TOWER,	<i>M.</i>		*1893
1859			
GEORGE ADAMS BRIGHT,	<i>M.</i>		
FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES,	<i>S.</i>		*1869
JOHN STEARNS,	<i>S.</i>		*1898
JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD,	<i>M.</i>		*1870
1860			
JOHN GEORGE BLAKE,	<i>S.</i>		
FRANCIS HENRY BROWN,	<i>M.</i>		
SIDNEY HOWARD CARNEY,	<i>M.</i>		
JOSEPH WHITNEY CUSHING,	<i>S.</i>		*1897
1861			
JOHN HOWE CLARK,	<i>M.</i>		
WILLIAM BORROWE GIBSON,	<i>S.</i>		*1862
JOHN HOMANS,	<i>S.</i>		
JOHN GRAY PARK,	<i>M.</i>		
1862			
GEORGE EBENEZER FRANCIS,	<i>S.</i>		
DAVID HYSLOP HAYDEN,	<i>S.</i>		
CHARLES EVERETT VAUGHN,	<i>M.</i>		
ROBERT WILLARD,	<i>M.</i>		*1892
1863			
BENJAMIN FANEUIL DUNKIN ADAMS,	<i>S.</i>		*1895
NORTON FOLSOM,	<i>M.</i>		
SAMUEL WOOD LANGMAID,	<i>S.</i>		
CHARLES WALTER SWAN,	<i>M.</i>		
OLIVER FAIRFIELD WADSWORTH,	<i>M.</i>		

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1864

ALFRED LEONARD HASKINS,	M.	*1876
CHARLES EDWARD INCHES,	S.	
GEORGE EDWARD MASON,	S.	*1882
CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER,	S.	
GEORGE GROSVENOR TARBELL,	S.	*1900

1865

JOHN ORNE GREEN,	S.	
FRANCIS BOOTT GREENOUGH,	M.	
ARTHUR HOWARD NICHOLS,	S.	
CALVIN PRATT,	S.	
JOHN COLLINS WARREN,	S.	
JEREMIAH WHIPPLE,	M.	*1871

1866

RICHARD HENRY DERBY,	S.	
THOMAS DWIGHT,	S.	
HENRY PARKER QUINCY,	S.	*1899
WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON,	M.	
FREDERICK RUSSELL STURGIS,	S.	
HENRY TUCK,	M.	

1867

HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH,	S.	
JOSIAH LITTLE HALE,	S.	
WILLIAM HENRY HOWE HASTINGS,	M.	*1900
RUFUS PRATT LINCOLN,	S.	*1900
HERBERT JAMES PRATT,	M.	
THOMAS WATERMAN,	S.	

1868

HENRY HOOPER,	S.	
BARKER BROOKS KENT,	S.	*1873
FERDINAND GORDON MORRILL,	S.	
CHARLES PICKERING PUTNAM,	M.	
IRA ST. CLAIR SMITH,	S.	*1891
EDWARD NEWTON WHITTIER,	M.	

1869

HENRY THATCHER BOUTWELL,	S.	
WILLIAM GILSON FARLOW,	S.	
ABNER POST,	S.	
JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM,	M.	
FREDERICK HENRY THOMPSON,	S.	
LEONARD WHEELER,	M.	

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1870

ALBERT NOVATUS BLODGETT,	<i>S.</i>
JAMES THACHER BOUTELLE,	<i>S.</i>
HORACE BRIDGE,	<i>M.</i>
JAMES READ CHADWICK,	<i>S.</i>
JOSEPH PEARSON OLIVER,	<i>M.</i>
EDWARD STICKNEY WOOD,	<i>S.</i>

1871

WALTER CHANNING,	<i>S.</i>	
ELBRIDGE GERRY CUTLER,	<i>M.</i>	
FRANCIS AUGUSTINE HARRIS,	<i>S.</i>	
AMOS LAWRENCE MASON,	<i>M.</i>	
WILLIAM JAMES MORTON,	<i>S.</i>	
JAMES EDWIN TOBEY,	<i>S.</i>	*1891
WILLIAM HUNTER WORKMAN,	<i>M.</i>	

1872

JAMES BOURNE AYER,	<i>S.</i>
EDWARD HICKLING BRADFORD,	<i>S.</i>
FRANCIS EDWARD PORTER,	<i>S.</i>
GEORGE KRAUS SABINE,	<i>S.</i>
FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK,	<i>M.</i>

1874

EDWARD MARSHALL BUCKINGHAM,	<i>W.S.</i>
JOHN STANDISH FOSTER BUSH,	<i>E.S.</i>
EDWARD WALDO EMERSON,	<i>W.S.</i>
WILLIAM EDWARD MOSELEY,	<i>E.M.</i>
THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH,	<i>W.M.</i>
HENRY RUST STEDMAN,	<i>E.S.</i>

1875

FRANCIS HENRY DAVENPORT,	<i>M.</i>	
WILLIAM ALOYSIUS DUNN,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WALTER ELA,	<i>E.S.</i>	
SAMUEL HOWE,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1879
CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS JONES,	<i>E.M.</i>	*1892
GEORGE STEDMAN,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WILLIAM FISKE WHITNEY,	<i>W.M.</i>	

1876

ARTHUR TRACY CABOT,	<i>W.S.</i>
JOSEPH EVERETT GARLAND,	<i>W.S.</i>
THOMAS WATERMAN HUNTINGTON,	<i>E.M.</i>
FREDERICK FISKE MOORE,	<i>W.M.</i>

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

SAMUEL QUINCY ROBINSON,	<i>S.</i>	*1899
GEORGE HORTON TILDEN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WILLIAM ADAMS WINN,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1890

1877

EDWARD CHAUNCEY BOOTH,	<i>W.M.</i>	
CHARLES WENDELL COOPER,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1897
OLIVER HURD EVERETT,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY CECIL HAVEN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
OCTAVIUS THORNDIKE HOWE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
MARCELLO HUTCHINSON,	<i>E.M.</i>	
ERNEST PARKER MILLER,	<i>W.M.</i>	
MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON,	<i>E.S.</i>	

1878

JOHN WINTERS BRANNAN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
JOHN WHEELOCK ELLIOT,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WILLIAM CASTEIN MASON,	<i>E.S.</i>	
JAMES JACKSON MINOT,	<i>E.M.</i>	
HENRY LEE MORSE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WILLIAM OXNARD MOSELEY,	<i>W.M.</i>	*1879

1879

VINCENT YARDLEY BOWDITCH,	<i>E.M.</i>	
WILLIAM WHITWORTH GANNETT,	<i>W.M.</i>	
SAMUEL JASON MIXTER,	<i>W.S.</i>	
FRANCIS SEDGEWICK WATSON,	<i>E.S.</i>	
GEORGE WEBB WEST,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1897
JOHN BROOKS WHEELER,	<i>E.S.</i>	

1880

DUDLEY PETER ALLEN,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WILLIAM NORTON BULLARD,	<i>E.M.</i>	
GEORGE GRISWOLD HAYWARD,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY PERCY JAQUES,	<i>W.M.</i>	
GEORGE HOWARD MONKS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WALTER JOSEPH OTIS,	<i>W.S.</i>	

1881

CHARLES HARRINGTON,	<i>E.M.</i>	
FRANCIS BISHOP HARRINGTON,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WILLIAM DONNISON HODGES,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1893
THOMAS FOSTER SHERMAN,	<i>W.M.</i>	*1893
CHARLES PRATT STRONG,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1893
WILLIAM NYE SWIFT,	<i>E.M.</i>	
CHARLES BRYANT WITHERLE,	<i>W.S.</i>	

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1882

FRANKLIN ASAPH DUNBAR,	<i>E.M.</i>	
LESTER SACKETT FORD,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1882
ANDREW HALL HODGDON,	<i>W.M.</i>	
JOHN HOMANS, 2d,	<i>E.S.</i>	
FREDERICK HOWARD LOMBARD,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1885
FREDERICK WESTON TAYLOR,	<i>E.M.</i>	
HERMAN FRANK VICKERY,	<i>W.M.</i>	

1883

JOHN TEMPLETON BOWEN,	<i>W.M.</i>	
CLARENCE MILES GODDING,	<i>E.S.</i>	
CHARLES SUMNER HOLDEN,	<i>W.S.</i>	
OTIS KIMBALL NEWELL,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HERBERT WILLIAM NEWHALL,	<i>W.M.</i>	
ALLEY TALBOT WAKEFIELD,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1886

1884

FREDERICK MELANCTHON BRIGGS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WILLIAM MERRITT CONANT,	<i>W.S.</i>	
CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
OSCAR JOSEPH PFEIFFER,	<i>E.S.</i>	

1885

HENRY CUTLER BALDWIN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
DILLON BROWN,	<i>W.S.</i>	
HENRY JACKSON,	<i>E.M.</i>	
GEORGE MORRILL KIMBALL,	<i>W.S.</i>	
EDWARD REYNOLDS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
GEORGE GRAY SEARS,	<i>W.M.</i>	

1886

ALGERNON COOLIDGE,	<i>E.S.</i>	
JERRIE KNOWLTON PHILLIPS,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1899
JOHN WASHBURN PRATT,	<i>W.S.</i>	
CHARLES SCHRAM,	<i>W.M.</i>	
WILLIAM DONNISON SWAN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND,	<i>E.M.</i>	
FREDERICK CLINTON WOODBURY,	<i>E.M.</i>	*1886

1887

JOSEPH PAYSON CLARK,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY STRONG DURAND,	<i>W.S.</i>	
BURNSIDE FOSTER,	<i>W.S.</i>	
GEORGE HILLS FRANCIS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
LEWIS TEBBETS STEVENS,	<i>W.M.</i>	*1898

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1888

NORMAN FITCH CHANDLER,	<i>W.M.</i>	
EDWARD FITCH CUSHING,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HOMER GAGE,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY BARTON JACOBS,	<i>E.M.</i>	
RICHARD SPRAGUE,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1892
ARTHUR KINGSBURY STONE,	<i>W.S.</i>	

1889

JOHN MILLER TURPIN FINNEY,	<i>W.S.</i>	
EDWARD MILLER GREENE,	<i>E.M.</i>	
HARDY PHIPPEN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
CHARLES LOCKE SCUDDER,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WILLIAM SYDNEY THAYER,	<i>W.M.</i>	
AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE,	<i>W.S.</i>	

1890

ARTHUR PATTERSON CHADBOURNE,	<i>E.M.</i>	
EDWARD FITCH CUSHING,	<i>W.M.</i>	
GEORGE ELIOT,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1891
ARTHUR LYMAN FISK,	<i>W.S.</i>	
GEORGE LYLE KINGSLEY,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1890
JAMES GREGORY MUMFORD,	<i>E.S.</i>	
MALCOLM STORER,	<i>E.S.</i>	

1891

JOHN WASHBURN BARTOL,	<i>E.S.</i>	
EVERETT ALANSON BATES,	<i>E.M.</i>	
FRANK SPOONER CHURCHILL,	<i>W.M.</i>	
FREDERICK SHURTLEFF COOLIDGE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
JAMES MARSH JACKSON,	<i>W.M.</i>	
RALPH HOLLAND SEELYE,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY ALDEN SHAW,	<i>W.S.</i>	

1892

WILLIAM ALLEN BROOKS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
ARTHUR CARLETON JELLY,	<i>E.M.</i>	
HOWARD AUGUSTUS LOTHROP,	<i>E.S.</i>	
EDWARD ALLEN PEASE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WILLIAM LORD SMITH,	<i>W.S.</i>	

1893

FRANKLIN GREENE BALCH,	<i>W.S.</i>	
GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES BREWSTER,	<i>E.S.</i>	
ELMOND ARTHUR BURNHAM,	<i>W.M.</i>	
FARRAR COBB,	<i>E.S.</i>	

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

JOHN DANE,	<i>E.S.</i>
WARREN FISHER GAY,	<i>W.S.</i>
JOSEPH LINCOLN GOODALE,	<i>W.M.</i>
FRED BATES LUND,	<i>W.S.</i>
FRANK LYMAN,	<i>W.S.</i>
CHARLES ALLEN PORTER,	<i>E.S.</i>
EDMUND CHANNING STOWELL,	<i>E.M.</i>

1894

RICHARD CLARKE CABOT,	<i>E.M.</i>	
FREDERICK JAY COTTON,	<i>W.S.</i>	
ABEL ALBERT DAVIS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
EDWARD HAMILTON KIDDER,	<i>W.S.</i>	*1898
SIDNEY ARCHER LORD,	<i>S.S.</i>	
JAMES SAVAGE STONE,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HOBERT ENDICOTT WARREN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
ALFRED AUGUSTUS WHEELER,	<i>S.S.</i>	

1895

GEORGE LAWRENCE BARNEY,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1898
ARTHUR LAMBERT CHUTE,	<i>S.S.</i>	
EDMUND WRIGHT CLAP,	<i>E.M.</i>	
ERNEST AMORY CODMAN,	<i>E.S.</i>	
WILLIAM PEARCE COUES,	<i>W.S.</i>	
FRANCIS PARKMAN DENNY,	<i>W.M.</i>	
GEORGE CARROLL DOLLIVER,	<i>S.S.</i>	*1897
RICHARD EDWARD EDES,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HENRY FOX HEWES,	<i>E.M.</i>	
GEORGE HILLARD HILL,	<i>W.S.</i>	
HENRY LINCOLN HOUGHTON,	<i>W.S.</i>	
ELLIOTT PROCTOR JOSLIN,	<i>W.M.</i>	
HERBERT CHARLES MOFFITT,	<i>E.M.</i>	
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM O'NEIL,	<i>W.S.</i>	
FREDERICK WARREN PEARL,	<i>E.S.</i>	
CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL PUTNAM,	<i>S.S.</i>	
MARK WYMAN RICHARDSON,	<i>W.M.</i>	

1896

CHARLES NORTON BARNEY,	<i>W.M.</i>
JOSEPH ALMARIN CAPPS,	<i>E.M.</i>
WILLIAM COGSWELL,	<i>S.S.</i>
HARVEY CUSHING,	<i>S.S.</i>
ROBERT BATTEY GREENOUGH,	<i>E.S.</i>
HERBERT JAMES HALL,	<i>E.S.</i>
ROBERT GARDNER LORING,	<i>W.S.</i>
FRANKLIN SPELMAN NEWELL,	<i>S.S.</i>

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM O'NEIL,	<i>E.M.</i>	
CHARLES FAIRBANK PAINTER,	<i>E.S.</i>	
JOHN COMBE PEGRAM, Jr.	<i>W.S.</i>	
GARDINER HUBBARD SCUDDER,	<i>W.M.</i>	*1896
FRANKLIN WARREN WHITE,	<i>E.M.</i>	

1897

HENRY ARNOLD COOKE,	<i>E.M.</i>
JOHN WHITE CUMMIN,	<i>S.S.</i>
JAMES CROWLEY DONOGHUE,	<i>E.M.</i>
HORACE BIRD FROST,	<i>E.S.</i>
LOUIS WHITMORE GILBERT,	<i>W.M.</i>
ROBERT BATTEY GREENOUGH,	<i>W.M.</i>
JOSEPH BRIGGS HOWLAND,	<i>W.S.</i>
JOSHUA CLAP HUBBARD,	<i>S.S.</i>
DANIEL FISKE JONES,	<i>W.S.</i>
HARRIS PEYTON MOSHER,	<i>E.S.</i>
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,	<i>W.M.</i>
ROBERT HENRY VOSE,	<i>E.S.</i>
FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WASHBURN, Jr.,	<i>S.S.</i>
ERNEST BOYEN YOUNG,	<i>W.S.</i>

1898

SEABURY WELLS ALLEN,	<i>W.S.</i>
GEORGE SHERWIN CLARK BADGER,	<i>W.M.</i>
CHARLES EDWIN BRIGGS,	<i>E.S.</i>
ARTHUR NICHOLSON BROUGHTON,	<i>S.S.</i>
WESTON PERCIVAL CHAMBERLAIN,	<i>W.M.</i>
ARTHUR RICHMOND CRANDELL,	<i>S.S.</i>
WILLIAM HORACE DAVIS,	<i>W.S.</i>
CARLETON PHILLIPS FLINT,	<i>S.S.</i>
NATHANIEL BOWDITCH POTTER,	<i>E.M.</i>
HOWARD TOWNSEND SWAIN,	<i>E.S.</i>
GEORGE SHATTUCK WHITESIDE,	<i>W.S.</i>
JONATHAN DIXON YOST,	<i>E.S.</i>

1899

HOWARD WALTER BEAL,	<i>S.S.</i>	
ARTHUR APPLETON BEEBE,	<i>E.S.</i>	*1900
CHARLES SHOREY BUTLER,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HUGH CABOT,	<i>S.S.</i>	
LINCOLN DAVIS,	<i>E.S.</i>	
HARRY FAIRBANKS HARTWELL,	<i>S.S.</i>	
WALTER SIDNEY JOHNSON,	<i>W.S.</i>	
WALTER AUGUSTUS LECOMPTE,	<i>W.S.</i>	
GEORGE WILTON MOOREHOUSE,	<i>E.M.</i>	
PERCY MUSGRAVE,	<i>E.M.</i>	

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

HOWARD TOWNSEND SWAIN,	<i>W.M.</i>
JOSEPH DEUTSCH WEIS,	<i>W.M.</i>
HUGH WILLIAMS,	<i>W.S.</i>

1900

FREEMAN ALLEN,	<i>S.S.</i>
WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES,	<i>E.S.</i>
FREDERIC ROBERT JOUETT,	<i>W.M.</i>
MAYNARD LADD,	<i>W.M.</i>
THOMAS JAMES MANAHAN,	<i>S.S.</i>
WILLIAM ROPES MAY,	<i>E.M.</i>
WALTER BURLINGAME ODIORNE,	<i>E.S.</i>
ROBERT BAYLEY OSGOOD,	<i>W.S.</i>
GEORGE BURGESS PIERCE,	<i>W.S.</i>
ALEXANDER CARLETON POTTER,	<i>S.S.</i>
WILLIAM HENRY SAYWARD, Jr.,	<i>W.M.</i>
WALTER CLARK SEELYE,	<i>W.S.</i>
CHANNING CHAMBERLAIN SIMMONS,	<i>E.S.</i>
WILDER TILESTON,	<i>E.M.</i>

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

APOTHECARIES

JOSHUA GREENE, M.D.	1821-1822
JAMES MADISON WHITTEMORE	1822-1823
BENJAMIN BARRETT	1823
CHARLES W. CHAUNCEY	1823-1824
HENRY LANE, M.D.	1824-1825
JOSEPH REYNOLDS	1825-1826
PHINEAS M. CRANE	1826-1827
JOHN BARNARD SWETT JACKSON	1827-1829

(Title changed to "House Physician," Sept. 7, 1828)

AUGUSTUS ADDISON GOULD	1829-?
----------------------------------	--------

(On account of confusion caused by the above-mentioned change of title, it was again changed to "House Apothecary," Oct. 6, 1829.)

WILLIAM F. BROOKS	1831-1832
JAMES B. GREGERSON	1832-1833
BENJAMIN F. PARKER	1833-1835
CHARLES K. WHIPPLE	1835-1844
MORTIMER B. TAPPAN	1845
FRANCIS A. HOLMAN	1846
JOHN CALL DALTON, Jr.	1847
JOHN E. HATHAWAY	1848-1851
JAMES WALDOCK	1852
GEORGE G. TUCKER	1853-1855
H. S. BALCOM	1856-1857
OLIVER W. WEBBER	1858-1862
GEORGE T. SEARS	1863-?
DANIEL G. WILKINS	1865-1872
CHARLES A. CLOUGH	1872-1881
JOHN WASHBURN PRATT	1881-1884
WILLIAM A. CAMERON	1885-1892
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ph.G.	1885-1892, Ass't Apoth. 1892-1895, Apoth.
WALTER JAMES DODD	1892-1895, Ass't Apoth. 1895- Apoth.
JOSEPH GODSOE	1894- Ass't Apoth.

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

WINNERS OF WARREN TRIENNIAL PRIZE

1. HORATIO C. WOOD	1871
(no dissertation offered)	1874
2. E. O. SHAKSPEARE	1877
(no award made)	1880
“ “ “	1883
“ “ “	1886
3. H. A. HARE and EDWARD MARTIN	1889
4. JOHN STRAHAN	1892
(no award made)	1895
5. HOWARD A. LOTHROP	1898

DALTON SCHOLARS

1. Dr. RICHARD CLARKE CABOT	1894-1895
2. Dr. FRANKLIN WARREN WHITE	1895
3. Dr. MARK WYMAN RICHARDSON	1897-1899
4. Dr. ELLIOTT PROCTOR JOSLIN	1898-1899
5. Dr. FRANK J. GEIB	1899-1900
6. Dr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH	1899-1900
7. Dr. M. P. O. VEJUX-TYRODE	1900-

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Abbot, Dr. Samuel E. . . .	74	memorial volume	153
biographical notes . . .	103	photograph of honored	
resignation of	103	guests	149
Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley . .	157	Anderson Street gate . . .	19
Abdominal surgery, ward		Annual report, addition to	
for	91, 97	title of	80
Accident room	21, 99	Antisepsis	37, 51
new entrance to	57	and Dr. Henry J. Bige-	
Accidents, record of number		low	53
of railroad	70	and Dr. J. Collins War-	
Accounts of stewards . . .	43	ren	52, 53
Act limiting income of Cor-		Lister's discovery of . . .	52
poration, repeal of part		Lister's method of pro-	
of	90	ducing	52
Act providing for discharge		use of, at Boston City	
of inmates of institu-		Hospital	53
tions for the insane . .	80	use of, at Massachusetts	
Administration building		General Hospital . .	52, 53
planned	170	Antiseptic gauze, early use	
Advisory Committee of		of	54
Nurses' Training School		Apothecary at Asylum . . .	66
appointed	172	Apothecary store	20, 54
first meeting of . . .	172	Appeal for funds	103, 127, 140
work of	179	"Appendicitis" diagnosed	
Age limit of visiting staff .	96	by Dr. R. H. Fitz	94
Allen, Rev. A. V. G., ap-		Appleton Buildings at Wav-	
pointed chaplain at		erley	123, 124
Asylum	37	Appliance shop	105, 130
Allen, Dr. Seabury W. . . .	153	Art collection at McLean	
"Allen Street House" (au-		Hospital	163
topsy building) . . .	36, 41	Asepsis	37, 94, 95, 98, 121
Ambulance	27, 48, 100	Assistant Resident Physi-	
electric automobile . . .	173	cian, establishment of	
first	27, 31, 48	office of	159
for injured firemen . . .	43	Attic rooms in Bulfinch	
service extended	84	Building	24, 69, 83
American Bell Telephone		Aural surgeon	82
Company	74, 136	Aurist, position of, created .	82
offer of	100	Autopsies	71, 136
American Neurological So-		rule regarding	58
ciety	142	Autopsy building (see also	
Ames, Frederick L., ap-		"Allen Street House").	35
pointed trustee	97		
death of	126	Balch, Dr. Franklin Greene,	
Amphitheatre, old, in Dome	29, 106	appointment of	146
Anæsthesia, Surgical, Semi-		Barrell Mansion at Somer-	
centennial Anniversary		ville destroyed	143
of	139, 147, 162	Bartlett, Rev. John, agency	
celebration of	147	of, in origin of Massa-	
invitations to	148	chusetts General Hos-	
program for	148	pital and McLean Asy-	
proposed	139	lum	9, 10

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Bartlett, Rev. John (continued)		Billings, Robert C., bequest of	180
chaplain of Boston Alms House	9, 10	Birth statistics of patients, comparative, 1875 with 1925	42
letter of, concerning conditions of insane, 1807-1810	10	Blake, Francis	177
medicine, interest in	10	compendium of Bowditch History by	168
meeting of citizens called by	11	design of microtome by	171
pastor of Congregational Church, Marblehead	9	elected trustee	152
Bartlett, Dr. John Stephen	10	statement concerning Hospital by	178
Barton, Miss Clara, and donation of fund in trust	46	Blood examination done as routine	119
"Bathroom, The"	21	Boilers, new	99
Bathrooms	21, 29	Bonding of certain land to City of Boston	44, 69
Bathtubs, the two	21	Book of Deeds	104
Beach, Dr. H. H. A.	53	Book of Donations	164
appointments of	26, 60	lost in Great Fire in Boston	26
Beds, original number of	23	Boston, 250th anniversary of settlement of	65
number of, after additions of 1846	23	Boston Alms House	10, 12
other increase	85	care of insane at	10, 157
Beebe, James M., bequest of	42	care of sick at	12, 14
death of	40	clinical teaching at	12, 14, 15
trustee	25	medical pupils at	14
Bemis, Dr. Charles V., appointed trustee	39	Boston City Hospital, 53, 55, 63, 111	
resignation of	164	Convalescent home	80
Bigelow, Dr. Henry Jacob	30, 87	South Department	110
biographical notes	88	Boston Dispensary	12, 55, 63
bronze bust of, presented moved to new Surgical Building	151, 178	Boston Training School for Nurses (see also Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses)	
death of	109	annual report of, first	61
action of Trustees on	109	badge for graduates	105
honors declined by	89	connection with Hospital	30, 37, 42, 45, 128
operating theatre named in honor of	109	tenth anniversary	80
portrait of	109, 110	transfer of management to Trustees of Hospital	141
resignation of	88	Bowditch, Ebenezer Francis, biographical notes	115
minute adopted by Trustees on	88	death of	114
use of antiseptics by	53	elected trustee	28
Bigelow, Dr. Jacob	36, 116	Bowditch, Dr. Henry I.	90
Bigelow, Dr. William Sturgis	109, 142, 162, 178	and preventive medicine and thoracic paracentesis	115
appointment of	60	biographical notes	115
elected trustee	126	death of	115
gift of bust of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow by	151	Bowditch, Nathaniel I.	115
resignation of, from staff	68	Bowditch History of the Hospital, continuation of, by Rev. George E. Ellis	39
Bigelow amphitheatre, old	22, 106		
addition of "glass bay"	117		
other additions to	127, 140		
Bigelow ward (see Ward C)			
Billings, Mrs., first Superintendent of Training School	30		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Bowditch History Fund, appropriation of in- come of	48	Cabot, Dr. Richard C.	51, 119
Bradford, Dr. Edward H.	54	appointed first Dalton Scholar	119, 134
Bradlee, Miss Helen C., gifts of, to General Hospital, 97, 129, 135, 142, 162	125	appointed to staff of Hospital	159
to McLean Hospital	125	Cabot, Dr. Samuel, and operation of ovari- omy	36
Bradlee ward (see Ward E)		biographical notes	72
Branch hospital, proposed gift for erection of	166	resignation of	72
Bread for Hospital baked at Asylum	48	Cambridge Flower Mission	84
"Brick," new	35	Carey, Arthur A., elected trustee	132
"Brick," old 21, 35, 130	171	resignation of	152
torn down	171	Carpenter, employment of full-time	130
used as "Nurses' Build- ing" 30, 45, 61		Carriage shed	19
Bridge from roof of Gay Ward to roof of old Harvard Medical School	171	Carter, Dr. Cyrus F., bio- graphical notes	127
Brimmer, Martin	37	death of	127
Brooks, Peter C., Jr., elected trustee	40	Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia	47
resignation of	57	Channing, Francis D.	11
Brooks, Dr. William A., appointment of	133	Chapel, Samuel Eliot Me- morial 158, 174, 182	
Brown, Lewis S.	171	Chapel of the Evangelists	48
Brown, Miss Maria B.	150	Cheever, Dr. David W.	89
appointment of	105	Chemical laboratory moved	171
resignation of	172	Children in the wards	70, 112
Brown-Séguard, Dr. C. E., biographical notes	40	Children's Medical Depart- ment established	113
resignation of	40	Civil War	167
Bulfinch Building, Bos- som Street entrance made to 19, 54		Clark, Eliot C.	83
changes in wards, 1885	85	Clark, Dr. Henry G.	40
of East Wing, 1886	91	Clinical instruction at Hos- pital 84, 110	
of West Wing, 1887	95	Clinical meetings	139
changes on ground floor, 1877	54	publication of reports of	172
interior of, in 1872	19	Codman, Charles R., elect- ed trustee	28
fourth floor, dome and attics	24	resignation of	40
ground floor	19	Codman, Dr. E. Amory	139
second floor	22	Codman, Richard	11
third floor	23	Codman, Stephen	11
stone floor at foot of East staircase	91	Consultant in contagious diseases, office created	111
Burnham, Thomas O. H. P., bequest of	142	Consulting orthopedic sur- geon, office created	177
By-laws, etc., revision of 112, 153, 177		Consulting staff at Asylum	77
Cabot, Dr. Arthur T.	180	Contagious and septic dis- eases, records of	47
appointments of 68, 90		Convalescent Home 64, 181	
gift of	180	beginnings of	60
librarian of Treadwell Library	154	change of name of	74
		erection of	64, 70
		installation of steam heat at	172
		library at	180
		opening of	73
		purpose of	64, 79

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Convalescent Home of Boston City Hospital	80	Dentistry in Accident Room	21
Coolidge, Dr. Algernon, Jr., appointment of	121	Derby, Dr. George	29
Coolidge, Dr. Algernon, Sr., resignation of	44	Diabetes mellitus, investigation of cases of	167
Coolidge, Mrs. Susan G., bequest of	151	Dietitians, appointment of special	141
Cost per patient, comparative weekly	27, 177	Diets	47
Cottage at seashore for Asylum patients	81, 86	Dining room, house pupils', nurses'	20, 106, 122
Councilman, Dr. W. T., recommends pathological laboratory	128	Dix, Miss Dorothea Lynde	58
Counsellor at Law appointed	149	Doane, William Crosswell, tribute of, to Dr. Samuel Eliot	158
Cowles, Dr. Edward, elected Superintendent of Asylum	61	"Doctor James H. Whittemore Fund"	90
offer from Johns Hopkins Hospital	102	Dodd, Walter James, first work of, with x-rays	138
reports of	156	photographer	138
service of	173	promoted apothecary	138
tribute to his predecessors	136	Dolliver, Miss Pauline L., appointment of	172
Crosby, Mrs. Alpheus	49	Dome, altered for lecture hall	122
Cuban physicians, courtesies to visiting	180	altered for nurses' dining room	106
Curtis, Joseph H., tribute to	130	first operating room in	24
Curtis, Dr. Thomas B., appointment of	40	partitioned into sleeping rooms	29
death of	68	Domestic Building	136, 169, 170
Cushing, Dr. Harvey	119, 139	Drainage, in 1873	43
Cutler, Dr. Elbridge G., appointment of	50	Dwight, Edmund, chairman of Advisory Committee of Nurses' Training School	172
Dadmun, Mrs. E. J., appointed matron	142	death of	176
resignation of	156	treasurer <i>pro tem</i>	72
Dalton, Charles H., elected President of Corporation	97	trustee	25, 78
resignation of, as trustee	67	elected chairman	158
trustee	25	Early history of the Hospital, additional	9
Dalton, Dr. Edward Barry, biographical notes	118	"East" and "West"	20, 22
resignation of	26	Electric accessories installed	181
Dalton, Dr. John Call, biographical notes	118	Electric lights at Hospital	96, 99, 106
Dalton Scholarship established	118	"Electrician," establishment of position of	26
rules governing	122	Elevated Railroad, protest against	104
Dalton Scholarship Fund	117	Eliot, President Charles W.	31, 147
Dental department established	28	Eliot, Dr. Samuel, death of	158
moved	78	portrait of	158
Dental Faculty of Harvard University, request of	58	tribute to memory of	158
Dental records	106	trustee	25
"Dentist," title changed	50	elected chairman	34
		Elliot, Dr. John W., appointments of	90, 132
		"artificial sponges" of	95
		Ellis, Dr. Calvin, death of	78

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Ellis, Rev. George E., au- thor of continuation of Bowditch History, 1851-1872	39	elected Resident Physi- cian	25, 26
resignation of	39	resignation of	44
trustee	25	Francis, Ebenezer	115
Endicott, William, Jr., ap- pointed trustee	39	Free bed subscriptions	51, 82, 103, 133
resignation of	152	by railroad corporations	70, 82, 83
Entrances to Bulfinch Building	19	Free beds, first	16
Entrances to Hospital grounds	19	increased number of	116
Ernst, Dr. Harold C., and asepsis	94	French, Edwin D.	148, 180
biographical notes	165	Frescoed walls in wards	23
resignation of	165	Friends' Asylum, Frank- fort, Pa.	11
Examining Physician to Out-Patient Depart- ment	127	Fuller, Dr. D. H.	157
office of, discontinued	181	Gannett, Dr. William W.	119
Eye clinic, first	15, 28	appointment of	82
Fees, or gifts, to officers or employees	91	pathologist at Asylum	86
Fees to physicians and surgeons of staff	68	Gardner, George A., gift of Gardner ward (see Ward F)	129
Female physician at Asy- lum	85	Gas, nitrous oxide, in Den- tal Department	70
Female physicians, admis- sion of, to operations	91	Gates, new, at Blossom Street entrance	69
Fence on Blossom Street rebuilt	99	Gauze, antiseptic	54
Fence on Charles Street, new	56	Gay, Dr. George H., death of	57
Financial condition	51, 152, 177	memorial building (see also George H. Gay Ward)	57, 72, 78
Financial investigation	50	Gay Fund	84
Fire protection at General Hospital	27, 36, 42, 130	George H. Gay Ward	73, 83
at McLean Asylum	27, 56, 85	addition to	117
Fitz, Dr. Reginald Heber, 155, 179		completion of	78
appointment of	93	Gilbert, Miss Frances E.	182
diagnosis of "appendici- tis"	94	Goddard, Matilda, gift of	112
investigation of cases of diabetes mellitus with Dr. E. P. Joslin	167	Godsoe, Joseph, appointed assistant apothecary	138
microscopist and curator of pathological cabinet	93	Gold medal award to Hos- pital	177
resignation as pathologist	120	Goldthwait, Dr. Joel E., elected Consulting Or- thopedic Surgeon	177
title changed	99	Goodhue, Bertram Grosve- nor	148
Flag stone floor laid	122	Gorham, Benjamin	113
"Flat, The"	57	Gorham, Dr. Jonathan	10, 11
Flues, wooden hot-air	57	Gorham Library at Mc- Lean Hospital	113
Fly screens	43, 130, 156	Gray, Reginald, appointed trustee	152
Folin, Dr. Otto, appoint- ment of	181	Great fire in Boston	26
Folsom, Dr. Charles F., appointment of	27	Green, Dr. J. Orne, ap- pointment of	82
Folsom, Dr. Norton	37, 43	biographical notes	146
		resignation of	146
		Gymnasium, at Asylum, for men	102, 113
		for women	101, 108
		Gymnastics, medical, at Asylum	108

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Hale, George S.	104	bequest of	122
resignation of	93	biographical notes	121
trustee	25	death of	121
Hall, Thomas B., secretary	25	memorial room	123, 127
treasurer <i>pro tem</i>	44	Hope Cottage	144
Hare, Dr. H. A., winner of		Horse, old white	100
Warren Prize	105	Horse sheds	161
Harlow, Dr. John M., ap-		Hospital abuse	
pointed trustee	164	37, 45, 54, 63, 127, 134	134
Harrington, Dr. Francis B.,		Hospital accounts	136
appointments of	82, 90, 132	Hospital for the sick pro-	
Harris, Miss Charlotte, be-		posed	11
quest of	55	Hospital Wharf	48
Harris, Charlotte and		House for Resident Physi-	
Henry, bequest of	80	cian erected	85
Harvard College, Medical		House officer, adoption of	
Institution of	13, 14	term	31
Harvard Dental School,		House pupil, waking a	22
Fruit Street, purchase		House pupils, adoption of	
of site of	160	term	31
Harvard Medical School	116	bedroom of, in 1872	21
and clinical instruction	110	boarding	21
students of, at McLean		election of	31, 37
Hospital	85	increase in number of	122, 129, 135
Haven, Franklin, Jr., elect-		ice of	129
ed treasurer	82	nomination of, change in	
Heating apparatus, changes		rules of	84
in	150	office of, 1872-1893	20
Henry Jacob Bigelow Oper-		title changed	31
ating Theatre	178	Howard, Dr. Herbert Burr,	
first operation in	178	appreciation of effi-	
Hewes, Dr. Henry F., ap-		ciency of	152, 159, 166
pointment of	165	elected Resident Physi-	
Hibbard Occupation Fund	93, 130	cian	152
Higginson, Francis L.,		Howe, Henry S., appointed	
elected trustee	176	trustee	132
Higginson, George, death		Howe, Dr. Samuel Gridley,	
of	103	biographical notes	39
elected Vice-President of		death of	39
Corporation	93	resignation of	39
resignation of, as trustee	28	trustee	25
trustee	25	Howland, Dr. Joseph B.	150, 151
Higginson, Henry L.	74, 118	Hurd, Francis H.	86
History of Hospital, addi-		Hurd Building at Asylum	86
tional early	9	Hydrotherapy at McLean	
Hoch, Dr. August	130	Hospital	162, 174
Hodges, Dr. Richard M.,		Hypodermic injections by	
biographical notes	87	nurses	173
death of	88	Ice room	20
portrait of	142	Income of Corporation	90
resignation of	87	Insane, treatment of	
Holmes, Dr. George W.	138, 153	(Cowles)	75
Holmes, Dr. Oliver Wen-		Insane, treatment of, in	
dell	12, 87, 89, 116	early part of 19th cen-	
Homans, Dr. John, and		tury	11
abdominal surgery	164, 165	Insane Hospital, Williams-	
appointments of	44, 72, 132	burg, Va.	11
biographical notes	164		
retirement of	164		
Hooper, Dr. Franklin H.,			
appointments of	63, 78		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Internes at Asylum	66	Laboratory, old	147
title changed	157	Laboratory, pathological	
"Isthmus, The"	133	and bacteriological	128, 140, 142
Jackson, Dr. Charles T.,		chemical laboratory	
death of	65	moved from	171
Jackson, Dr. James		erection of building for	140
11, 15, 29, 36, 184		first report of	161
at Boston Alms House	14	instruction given in	179
Jackson, Dr. John Barnard		location of	128
Swett, death of	60	opening of	146
Jackson and Warren, Drs.,		photo-micrography in	162-171
circular letter of, in		plans for building	140
1810	9	recommended	128
Jackson ward (see Ward B)		studies and investigation	
Jeffries, Dr. John, death of	40	in	161
one of the founders of		subscriptions to fund	142
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear In-		woman assistant ap-	
firmary	40	pointed	171
resignation of	40	Laboratory at Asylum . 75, 125, 174	
Jelly, Dr. George F., elect-		for urinalysis	20
ed Superintendent of		Ladies' Visiting Committee,	
McLean Asylum	25	first report of	29
resignation of	61	for the Asylum	33, 49
Johns Hopkins Hospital, 29, 43, 102		Land, purchase of	160
Joslin, Dr. Elliott P., inves-		re-development of	160
tigation of cases of		west of Charles Street,	
diabetes mellitus with		disposal of	44, 69
Dr. R. H. Fitz	167	Langmaid, Dr. Samuel W.,	
table of medical and		appointment of	63
surgical cases treated		biographical notes	120
at Hospital since its		resignation of	120
opening, compiled by	167	Laundry	29
Kidder, Henry P., death of	87	new equipment for	149
trustee	25	overcrowded condition of	136
Kimball, David P., ap-		Lawrence, Amos A., elected	
pointed trustee	87	Vice-President	78
Kingsley, George L., death		resignation of	93
of	111	Lecture room	116
gift of	111	for medical clinics	21
memorial to	111	in Dome	122
portrait of	111	Lewis, Dr. Winslow, death	
Kingsley Studio	111	of	40
Kitchen	20	Library, scientific, at Asy-	
of 1846	20	lum	76, 96, 101
changes in	29	Library, Treadwell (see	
overcrowded condition		Treadwell)	
of	136	Library, Warren (see War-	
Knight, Dr. Frederick I.,		ren)	
appointment of	26	Lincoln, Mrs. A. H., be-	
biographical notes	120	quest of	42
resignation of	120	Lincoln, Solomon, appoint-	
Koch, Robert	52	ment of	149
Koch treatment of tubercu-		Lister's discovery of anti-	
losis	111	sepsis	52
Laboratory, clinical-patho-		method of producing an-	
logical, at McLean		tisepsis	52
Hospital	181	Lodge, first	19
		second	69
		Lothrop, Dr. Howard Ames,	
		winner of Warren Prize	162

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Lothrop, Thornton K., elected trustee	57	pathological chemistry, investigations in	181
re-election of	87	report on "New Hospital and Grounds"	124
resignations of	78, 146	sale of buildings at Som- erville	123
Lowell, Hon. Francis C., elected Vice-President	152	Somerville buildings de- livered to Boston & Maine Railroad Cor- poration	143
Lowell, Hon. John, death of elected Vice-President	152 109	static electricity, medical application of	174
McCollom, Dr. John H., elected examining phy- sician to out-patients	127	transfer of patients from Somerville to Waverley	143
first report of	134	Magnetic annunciator	32
McGee, Hugh	19, 69	Manual for house pupils	181
McLean Asylum (see also McLean Hospital)	11, 123	March, Waldo, gift of	95
approached by water	15	Martin, Dr. Edward, win- ner of Warren Prize	105
building at Belmont	96	Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, founders of	40
building at Somerville, for scientific work	108	relations with the Gen- eral Hospital	168
change of name	69, 123	supplied with light, heat, etc., from General Hos- pital power house	161
consulting staff	77	Massachusetts General Hospital (see also Bul- finch Building)	15, 103
lessening restraint upon patients	65, 71, 77	approached by water	15
men's gymnasium	113	benefit, at a Boston theatre	141
new site for	27, 32, 38, 76, 101, 124	compendium of history, 1810-1872	168
plans for buildings, 85, 101, 108		continuation of history from 1872	168
purchase of land for	43, 86, 91	corridor to lower wards straightened	170
occupation for patients	32, 49	eye clinic, first	15
opening of	12	free beds, first	16
pathological and psycho- logical department	113	history of, early addi- tional	9
pathological department established	101	increase in requests for admission to	168
statistical report, first	16	medical and surgical cases treated since opening of Hospital, tabular and graphical records, by Dr. E. P. Joslin	167
summary of ten years' work (Cowles)	106	not a State institution	140
trained nurses requested	49	original administration of original building, descrip- tion of	15
training school estab- lished at	77	out-patient treatment, beginning of	15, 16
women's gymnasium	101, 108	plans for development of plant of	161, 169, 170
McLean Hospital (see also McLean Asylum)	137	report of, at first, not published annually	17
beneficial results from new location	151		
clinical-pathological labo- ratory opened	181		
coal trestle built	174		
description of buildings at Waverley	144		
erection of buildings at Waverley	123, 124, 137		
exercise and occupation for patients beneficial	181		
exhibit at World's Fair, Chicago	131		
faults in construction at Waverley	173		
hydropathic department	162, 174		
opening of new Hospital	142		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Massachusetts General Hospital (continued)		Noyes, Dr. William, ap- pointment of	101
report of physician, for first six months	16, 17	resignation of	130
report of surgeon, for first six months	16, 17	"Nurse, A good"	41
tribute to, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes	89	Nurse requested for duty in amphitheatre	122
Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Com- pany	50	Nurses, female, for men at McLean Asylum	56, 71
free bed granted to	96	housing of	30, 45
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, scientific investigation by Chem- ical Department of	173	training in care of mental cases, for the general nurse (Cowles)	163
free bed, to student of	174	uniform for	58, 105
Massage, practice of, intro- duced	134	Nursing the insane (Cowles) 124, 131	
Matchett, Mrs. Sarah A., gift of	144	Occupation for patients at Asylum	32, 49
Maxwell, Miss Anna C., resignation of	105	Operating building, new	169
May, Col. Joseph	11	Operations on Sunday	91
Microtome	171	Ophthalmic surgeon to out- patients, position cre- ated	16, 28
Milk farm established at Waverley	157	Ophthalmic Department, abolishment of, rec- ommended	168
Minot, Dr. Francis, resigna- tion of	93	Orthopedic surgery, estab- lishment of department of, suggested	105
Minot, Mrs. Mary E., ap- pointed matron	156	Out-patient assistants, rule of appointment of	73
appointed purveyor and steward	141	Out-Patient Building (Gay Ward)	72, 83
Mixer, Dr. Samuel Jason, appointments of	90, 132	addition to	117
Morrill, Charles J., elected trustee	40	enlargement of, needed	153
resignation of	85	Out-Patient Building, new 170, 178	
Morrill, Dr. F. Gordon, ap- pointment of	50	Out-Patient Department, abuse of	37, 45, 54, 63, 127
Morton, Dr. William T. G.	65	organization of assistants	58
Moscow Surgical Society	162	re-organization of	69, 175
Mumford, Dr. James Greg- ory	89, 139	seniors of certain depart- ments made members of visiting staff	159
appointment of	133	Out-patient records	16, 69
Mummy, The	61	Out-patients, charge to sur- gical	134, 141
Music in wards	135	charged for apparatus	134
Myers, Mrs. Grace W., ap- pointed assistant li- brarian	154	classification of	45
duties of	154	entrance for, in 1872	19
appointed secretary, Ad- visory Committee of Nurses' Training School	172	examining physician ap- pointed	127
Nervous diseases, proposed bequest for treatment of	155	fee to	37
New York, clinics in	12, 13	first quarters for	79, 83
Newspaper Society	84	first treated	15, 16
Niernsée, John R.	29	increase in numbers of	41, 84
		investigations of circum- stances of	45, 54, 63, 70, 73
		pharmacy for	134
		voluntary contributions from	41, 45

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Ovariectomy, room hired for operation of, outside Hospital	36	Pratt, Dr. John W., biographical notes	147
Page, Dr. Frank W., resignation of	61	elected Resident Physician	90
Palmer, Miss M. F.	85	resignation of	147
Parker, Dr. (son of the Bishop)	10	Prescott, Rev. George J., appointed chaplain at Asylum	62
Parkman, Mrs. Samuel	30, 61	death of	62
Parsons, Miss Sara E.	30, 45	President of Corporation invited to attend Trustees' meetings	97
Pasteur, Louis	52	Preventive medicine	116
Pathological department established at Asylum	101	Proctor, Thomas E. (son of trustee), gift of, for new Out-Patient Building	178
Pathological laboratory (see Laboratory)		Proctor, Thomas E., appointed trustee	114
Pathological reports from Asylum	86	bequest of, to McLean Hospital	132, 140, 161
Pathologist at Asylum	76	death of	132
Patients, free	58	resignation of	132
living outside Massachusetts	47	Proctor House at McLean Hospital named	144
statistics on number of, in Hospital	103	"Psychological Seminary" at McLean Hospital	113
Pavilion wards	28	Putnam, Dr. James J., appointed Electrician	26
Peabody, Francis H., elected treasurer	44	recommends massage	134
resignation of	67	title changed	28
Pennsylvania Hospital	11	Records, clinical, card catalogue of	130, 135, 155
Perkins, Thomas	11	copying, rule for	112
Pfaff, Dr. Franz	179	dental	106
appointment of	147	of contagious and septic diseases	47
Pharmacy for out-patients established	134	out-patient	16, 69
Philadelphia, clinics in	12, 13	value of	111
Phillips, Hon. William, subscription of	11	Redman, John, bequest of	26, 112
Photography, clinical	95	care of burial lot of	156
building for	111	portrait of	112
Photo-micrography	162, 171	Redman ward named	112
Physicians and surgeons from outside, rule relating to visits of, changed	91	Refrigerators placed in wards	56
Pierce, Hon. Henry L., bequest of	161	Registrar of Hospital needed	112
"Pilo-nidal sinus," origin of term	88	Resident Physician, living apartments of	22, 85
Place, Dr. Edwin H., appointment of	111	office of	21, 54
Porter, Dr. Charles Allen, appointment of	133	residence for	85
Porter, Dr. Charles Burnham	178	erection of	117
appointments of	40, 132	Resident Physician's parlor	22, 122
on the building of Ward E.	97	Restraint of patients at Asylum diminished	65, 71, 77
Postgraduate instruction at the Hospital	168	Reynolds, Dr. Edward, death of	68
Power house, new	161	one of the founders of Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	40, 68
old, torn down	171		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Richards, Mrs. Ellen H. . .	141	Shaw, Dr. Benjamin S., ap- pointed visiting physi- cian	26
Richards, Miss Linda, ap- pointment of	37	letter from, concerning Rev. John Bartlett . . .	9
Richardson, Dr. Mark W., appointed Dalton Scholar	154	resignation as Resident Physician	26
study of immunity in typhoid fever	167	resignation as visiting physician	82
Richardson, Dr. Maurice H., appointments of, 46, 72, 90	97	Sheds	36
on the building of Ward E on the establishment of a pathological laboratory . . .	128	Smith, Barney	11
Richardson, Oscar, appoint- ment of	156	Smith, Sam	11
Richardson, Dr. William L.	78	Social Service	51
Rinse-house	36	"Soldiers Field," at Har- vard College	118
Roentgen, Prof. William Conrad	138	South Surgical Service cre- ated	132
Rogers, Hon. Henry B., chairman of Trustees . . .	25	first surgeons	132
death of	93	Spanish-American War . .	160, 167
elected President of Cor- poration	39	soldiers received at Hos- pital	160
portrait of	122	"Special departments," fear of establishing	155
resignation of, as trustee . .	34	Sphygmograph recommend- ed	74
Rubber gloves, introduc- tion of	159	Spooner, Dr. Lesley H., in- vestigations of, in ty- phoid fever	167
Rules governing surgeons changed	166	Spring of water opened at Waverley	157
Russell, Miss Mary A. P., and the Convalescent Home	60, 64	Stable	36
Saint Luke's Home for Convalescents	79	Statistics, comparative . . .	42
Saint Paul's School, Con- cord, N. H.	90	medical and surgical . . .	100, 150
Sampson, Charles H., apothecary, resignation of	138	publication of	129, 155
Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investiga- tion established	99	on recoveries of the in- sane	59, 75
Samuel Eliot Memorial Chapel	158, 174, 182	Steam heaters at Hospital .	112
Sanitary towers built	83, 85	Stevenson, J. Thomas, death of	44
Scott, Miss Alice, matron of Convalescent Home . . .	79	on taxation	34
Screens, window	43, 130, 156	portrait of	55
Sewerage renovated	83	treasurer	25
Shakespeare, Dr. E. O., win- ner of Warren Prize	55	Stevenson, Robert H., elect- ed trustee	34
Shattuck, Dr. Frederick C., appointments of	57, 90	resignation of	63
gift of	135	Stone floor in Bulfinch Building	91
Shattuck, Dr. George C., biographical notes	90	Storerooms	36
death of	126	Storer, Dr. David A., bio- graphical notes	116
resignation of	90	death of	116
		Strahan, Dr. John, winner of Warren Prize	122
		Strong, Dr. Charles P., biographical notes	126
		death of	126
		Stuart portraits owned by Hospital	144
		Sturtevant, Miss Georgia L. appointed librarian	20 42

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Sturtevant, Miss Georgia L. (continued)		certificates of graduation	
report of Warren Library		to pupils of	92
by	47	classes for men	92, 96
resignation, as matron . .	133	establishment of	77
Sullivan, Richard	14	first formal report of . . .	108
Summary of history, 1872- 1900	183	graduation of first class .	92
Surgeons to out-patients, increase in number of . .	116	Training School for Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital (see also Bos- ton Training School for Nurses)	
Surgical building, erection of	178	affiliation with other schools	180
Surgical work, growth of . .	167	appreciation of, by Trus- tees	150
Swain, Dr. Howard T., ap- pointed Assistant Resi- dent Physician	166	establishment of	141
Swett, Samuel W., bequest of	84	first notice of	150
resignation of	28	management transferred to Trustees of Hos- pital	141
trustee	25	Treadwell Library, 42, 111, 128, 139	
Syphilitic patients, hospital accommodations for . .	111	assistant librarian ap- pointed	154
		bookplate	180
Tarbell, Dr. George G., resignation of	116	Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw as librarian	82
Taxation	34, 58, 85	increased accommoda- tions needed	85
Telephones at Hospital . .	74, 80, 100, 136	location, early	20
Temperature charts, first use of, in records	47	moved to second floor of Bulfinch Building . . .	128
Temperature of wards first recorded	32	rules, early	154
Tent for abdominal opera- tions	91	Tremont Street Medical School	116
for use in contagious diseases	106	Trendelenburg operating chair for Ward E	122
Thayer, Nathaniel, bequest of	80	Trustees, tribute to, from Dr. Henry J. Bigelow . .	88
death of	78	Trustees' parlor	22, 122
portrait of	80	Trustees' records, safe keep- ing of	168
Vice-President of Cor- poration	25	Tuck, Dr. Henry, resigna- tion of	57
Thayer, Nathaniel, Jr., elected trustee	72	Tufts Medical College stu- dents admitted to clin- ics	183
"Thayer, The"	69, 74, 130	Tuttle, Dr. George T., ap- pointments of	61, 62
addition to	95, 100, 169	Tyler, Dr. John E., death of	57
named	74	portrait of	27
occupation of	80	Typhoid fever, study of immunity from	167
Theatre benefit	141	use of serum in	167
Thoracic paracentesis . . .	115		
Titles, change in	28	Updike, Daniel B.	148
Townsend, Dr. Solomon D. Townsend ward (see Ward D)	41	Upham Memorial Building, Waverley	123, 124, 137
Training School for Nurses, McLean Asylum	86, 96, 131, 144		
affiliation with Boston Training School at General Hospital	92		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Vacations	32	Ward for incurables	35
Vejux-Tyrode, Dr. M. P. O., appointed Dalton Scholar	180	Ward for septic diseases, need of	116
Venereal disease, proposed bequest for treatment of	135	Ward maids employed at McLean Hospital	71
Vickery, Dr. Herman F., appointment of	159	Wards, pavilion	28
Virchow, Rudolf	52	Wards in Bulfinch Building, after additions of 1846	22, 23
Visiting Lady to Asylum	49	changes in location after opening of Bigelow amphitheatre	22
Visitor to investigate circumstances of patients desiring free treatment	50	for private patients	23
Voluntary patients at Asylum	56, 76, 96, 106, 181	furnishings of	23
Wadsworth, Dr. Oliver F., appointment of	28	medical and surgical, early	22
biographical notes	176	numbering of	22, 23, 24
resignation of	176	numbers 20, 21 and 24 merged into one ward	35
Walcott, Dr. Henry Pickering, elected chairman of Trustees	176	Ware, Dr. Charles E., death of	94
elected trustee	120	Warren, Dr. J. Collins, and antisepsis	52, 53
Walcott, Mrs. J. Huntington, bequest of	172	and asepsis	94
Walton, Dr. George L., appointment of	78	appointments of	26, 44
gift of, to Treadwell Library	118	Warren, Dr. J. Mason	29
Ward A, erection of	28	Warren, Dr. John C., 11, 15, 36, 61, 116, 122, 184 at Boston Alms House	14
moved and renovated	170	Warren, Dr. Joseph H., gift of dish from	46
named Warren Ward	29	Warren, Oliver	46
piles replaced under	83	Warren, Samuel D., death of	97
Ward B, erection of	28	trustee	25
named Jackson Ward	29	Warren, Samuel D. (son of above), elected trustee	146
piles replaced under prices in	35	Warren Library	42, 46, 65, 99, 122, 172
Ward C, erection of	35, 41	Warren Triennial Prize, award of 1877	55
named Bigelow Ward	36	award of 1889	105
Ward D, erection of	40	award of 1892	122
named Townsend Ward	41	award of 1898	162
Ward E	37	rule relative to	55
erection of	97, 98	Warren Ward (see Ward A)	
named Bradlee Ward	99	Washburn, Dr. Frederic A., Jr.	150, 151
report of operations in	135	appointed first Assistant Resident Physician	159
rules for administration of	104, 105	resignation of, for military service	166
sterilizing room attached to operating theatre of	135	Weld, Dr. Charles G., gifts of	105, 123, 142, 155, 170
Ward F	110	Wentworth, Miss S. E. . . .	141
completion of	133	Whitney, David R., elected treasurer	67
named George A. Gardner Ward	133	re-election of	72
Ward G, gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld	170	resignation of	82
Ward for abdominal surgery requested	91	temporary	72
Ward for contagious diseases (see also Ward F)	110, 121, 129, 134		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Whitney, David R. (continued)		resignation of	44
elected trustee	93	Woodward, Miss Lucia E.,	
resignation of	132	appointments of	85
Whitney, Dr. William Fiske,		term of service	85
appointments of	99, 120	World's Fair, Chicago	131
change of title of	147	Wright, Dr. James Homer	179
Whittemore, Dr. James H.	63	appointment of	146
appointments of, at Asylum	32, 44	Wry, Miss Sarah J.	41
death of	90	Wyman, Dr. Morrill, and	
elected Resident Physician at Hospital	44	thoracic paracentesis	115
Whittier, Dr. Edward N.,		Wyman, Thomas T., bequest of	162
appointments of	26, 82	Wyman House, McLean Hospital, named	144
biographical notes	159		
resignation of	158	X-ray, discovery of	138
Wigglesworth, Edward, President of Corporation	25	first expenditure for, in Hospital	155
resignation of	35	first picture of a hand taken in Hospital	139
Wigglesworth, George, elected trustee	146	first use of, in Hospital	138
Williams, Moses, elected trustee	158	in location of fractures and foreign bodies	162
Wilson, Dr. Charles	50	X-ray Department	153
appointed dentist	28	X-ray therapy, first case of, in Hospital	153
Window-guards at Asylum	33, 65, 71		
Wolcott, Roger, elected trustee	63	Young Men's Christian Union, courtesy of	32
resignation of	146		
Woodbury, Dr. Charles E.,		Zander system of gymnastics	178
appointments of	32, 44		

